

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., May 13, 1936

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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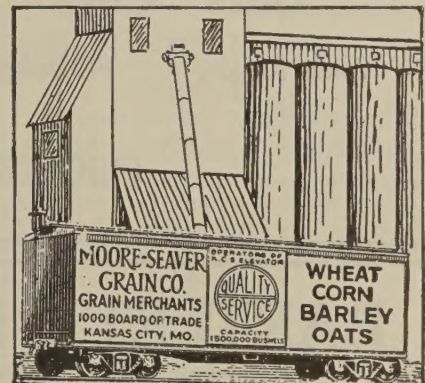
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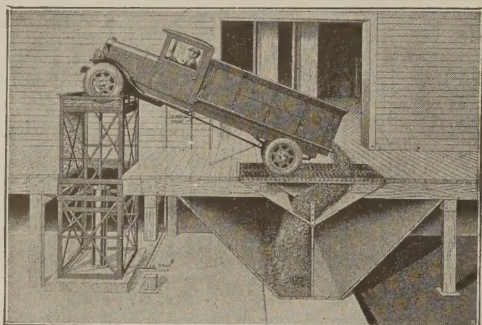
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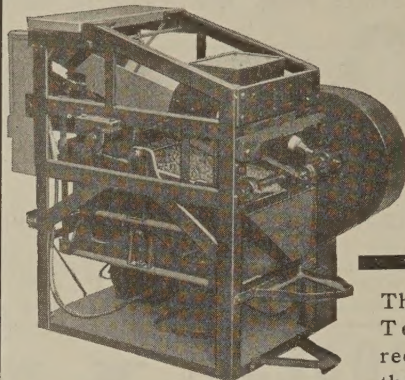
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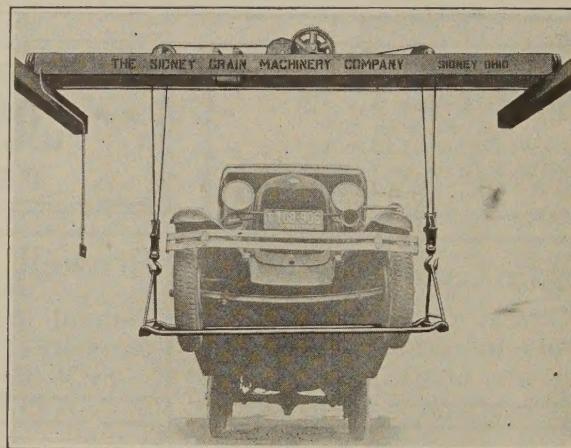
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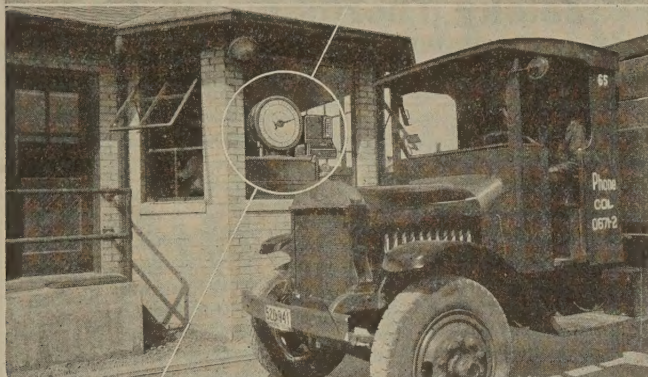
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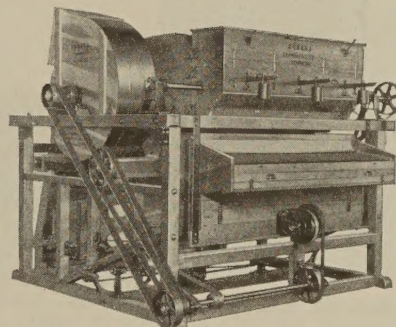
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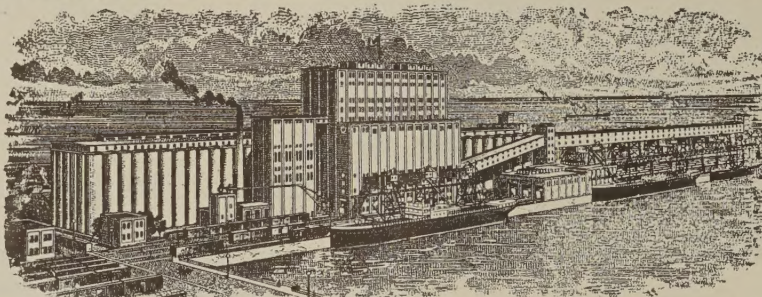
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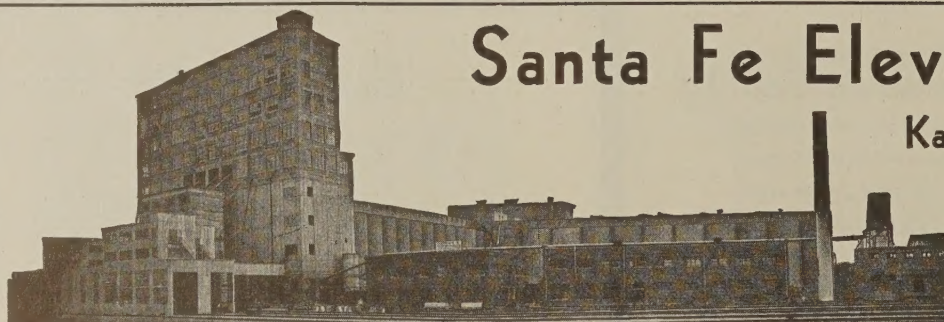
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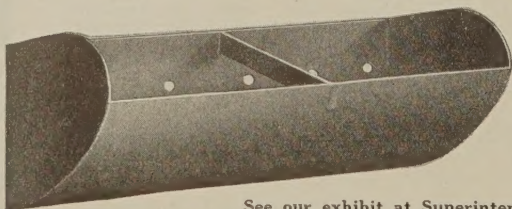
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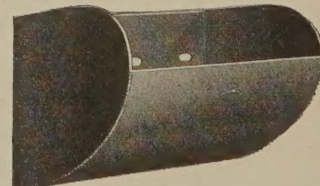
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at \$2.35 per hundred, 500, \$10.00 plus
postage.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Think your Journal very helpful.—Farm-
ers Terminal Elevtr. Co., W. F. Finnegan,
agent, Omaha, Neb.

T. E. IBBERSON CO. GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

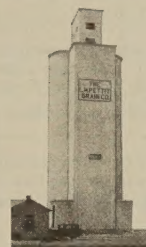
Feed Mills Coal Plants Repairing and Remodeling
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

WE BUILD GRAIN STORAGE

29 Years' Experience
Send us your inquiries
POLK GENUNG POLK COMPANY
Fort Branch, Indiana



Concrete Costs No More

Let us prove it.
Plans and estimates
on your needs made
cheerfully.

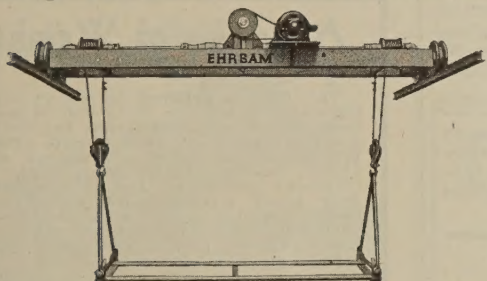
CHALMERS & BORTON
Designers & Builders
28 E. 1ST ST. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

What do you need to modernize your grain elevator?

Write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes, and we will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau—GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

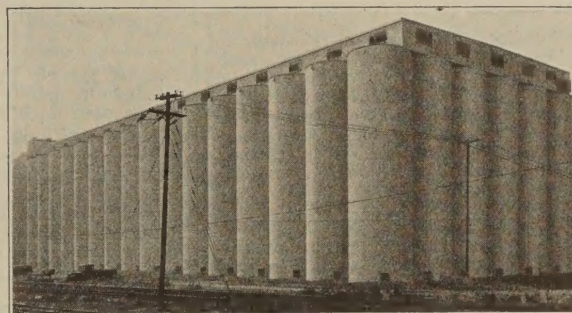
Improved Ehrsam Overhead Electric Dump



Extra Heavy
Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear
Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing
Track Wheels

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

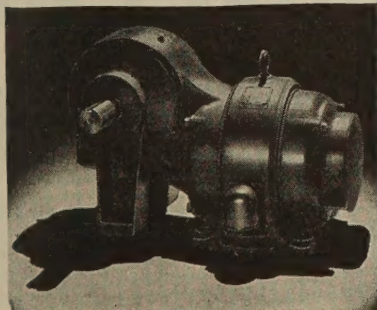
Chicago Sales Representative: W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.



11,000,000-Bushel Elevator Permanently Moisture Proofed and
Heat Protected by GUNTEX METHOD

"We did the work"

CEMENT GUN CONSTRUCTION CO.
537 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

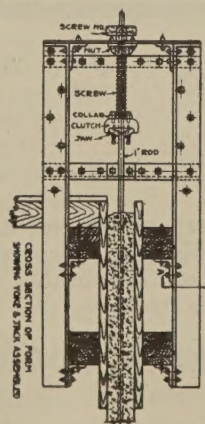


AN EFFICIENT HEAD DRIVE

A direct drive from
motor to head
shaft, with gears
built in the head,
is the most effi-
cient type of drive,
often saving from
 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the power
required to drive
the leg.

All sizes are available.

WHITE STAR COMPANY Wichita, Kansas



SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.
Waukegan, Illinois

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Grain elevator and coal business for sale; good country and location; on account of health; on private ground. J. R. Barker, Green Valley, Illinois.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ILLINOIS—On account of death of partner 24,000-bu. electrically equipped elevator for sale; own land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R. Chas. E. Henry, Bushnell, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MONTANA—100,000 bu. steel tank elevator in good town, best valley in state for small grains; main line of N. P. Ry.; pneumatic truck lift, feed roller N. & M. 12x24, two 150 bu. Fairbanks hopper scales, 40 H.P. electric motor; reasonable rates, ample power for full load, including roller; all ready to go on fall crops; best moisture in years. Write 76J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO—8000 bu. capacity grain elevator, warehouses and coal sheds for sale. Equipped for grinding grain, cleaning and storing beans. A good wholesale and retail business in the Platte Valley Agricultural and cattle feeding district. Located at a junction point of the U. P. R. R. at La Salle. C. S. Boulter, Manager, La Salle Elevator Co., La Salle, Colo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NORTHWEST IOWA—55,000 bu. elevator for sale. Grain, Feed, Coal; large retail trade in feeding section; equipped to make all kinds of feed; large volume in corn, oats and barley; must sell to settle estate. Long Bros., Paullina, Ia.

THE GREENTOWN ELEVATOR, Greentown, Indiana, for sale; 23,000 bus. cribbed storage; good town of 900 population; in the heart of Indiana's grain producing section; 50 square miles legitimate territory. For price and particulars see O. F. Brewer, Tipton, Indiana.

SOUTHEASTERN WYO.—25,000 bus. grain elevator in a good town and a good location for sale or lease. Owner has been sick and unable to attend to business for some time. Would like to sell if possible. Price and terms reasonable. W. O. Eaton, Torrington, Wyo.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO RENT Illinois elvtr.; give terms, capacity and description of what you have. Write 76H5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

A 100,000 TO 200,000 bushel elevator wanted, located in good barley section of Montana, Minnesota or Wisconsin. Write 76G13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR FOR RENT

TO RENT—Only grain elevator at Randolph, Wis. on Milwaukee R. R. Write Box 483 or Phone 84X3, Randolph, Wis.

HELP WANTED

MACHINERY SALESMAN WANTED
Old established firm manufacturing complete line needs salesman. Write 76J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WANTED, 25 to 35 years of age, with grain handling experience, must know merchandising and a good judge of grain. State qualifications in general, references and salary. Write 76H7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

KANSAS—A going feed and seed business for sale, a moneymaker; stock equipment and bldg. C. E. Kennedy, Anthony, Kans.

A CHANCE for a young man with twenty to fifty thousand to get into the grain, coal and lumber business at one of Indiana's best points. Will bear closest investigation. Address 76J2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

DON'T BUY AN ELEVATOR. Twice as much profit—half the investment buys Coal Yard, booming Mich. city, 40,000. Est. 20 yrs. Investigation invited. Safe investment; steady profits. Address 76J14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager grain elevator; year round contract; experienced in all side lines; go any place where there is a good school; Western states preferred; will give reference. Ivan D. Foresman, R.1, Box 128, Laverne, Okla.

Affidavit of Weight (Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 75c; three copies \$2.00, plus postage

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

**GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS**
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

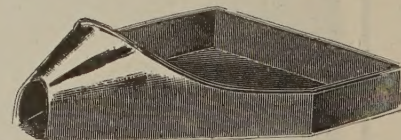
Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bushels State

SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 76D6 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

GOOD USED SPROUT Waldron ear corn crusher for sale. Hilbert Elevator, Hilbert, Wis.

A GOOD BUY—Manlift 50' high, also truck dump for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 76D8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 76D5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 76D7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with direct-connected 50-h.p. motor, piping and meal collector complete; excellent condition. Also 50-bu. cap. oat huller. Cedar Falls Mills, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

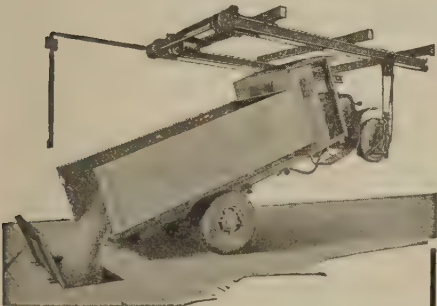
DREADNAUGHT CORN crusher for sale. 24" Dreadnaught attrition mill with 40-h.p. Howell motor, two elevator legs 20 ft. over all, one 7½-h.p. Fairbanks Morse motor. Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., Kawkawlin, Mich.

BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE—Invincible Receiving Grain Cleaner, Monitor Oat Clipper and Cleaner; also Sidney Corn Sheller and Cleaner. All first class condition. The Ackerman Co., Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Used Scales, 6 ton, 10 ton, 15 ton and 20 ton truck scales; 40 h.p. JB Direct Connected hammer mill; Papec and other used hammer mills; feed mixers; 50 h.p. type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse engine; used elevators; No. 4 Monitor Cleaner; Triumph sheller. Send us your inquiries. The Sidney Grain Mach. Co., Sidney, O.

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The above dump represents the outcome after years in the business of manufacturing of Truck Dumps. In the endeavor to make a dump which would fill the desires of hundreds of elevator owners, each having different ideas. This is why we can honestly say that we now have a dump that will satisfy 99% of unbiased grain elevator operators.

Consider its installation, cost, efficiency, handiness and speed.

Address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Used 4 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; one McMillin Truck Hoist; one ton vertical mixer; Dreadnaught Corn Crusher; all in A-1 condition. John G. Troester, 710 S. Ohio Ave., Sidney, Ohio.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Motor Truck Scales; all sizes; Ball Bearing construction; reasonable prices; for detailed information, write Gaston Scale Co., Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—1 15 ton 18x9 Fairbanks type S dump scale with steel; 1 10 ton 16x8 Fairbanks, shop overhauled, guaranteed like new; each A-1 condition with recording beam. Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar St., Dallas, Texas.

STANDARDIZED Grain Testing outfit for sale, similar Fairbanks No. 11192; rebuilt, but will guarantee as good and accurate as new. \$50 f.o.b. Dallas. The Dillon Scale Repair Co., 2014 N. Lamar St., Dallas, Tex.

MOTOR TRUCK SCALES—All capacities and platform scales. Terms or trade on our unique Commodity Exchange Plan whereby we accept our customers' products in payment. Also used and repossessed truck scales. Bonded Scale Co., Manufacturers, Columbus, Ohio.

MACHINES WANTED

USED 8-IN. MAGNETIC separator wanted to connect with high line. Write Hilbert Elevator, Hilbert, Wis.

A GOOD USED NO. 16 clipper clover seed cleaner wanted, with or without motor. C. G. Wolf, North Liberty, Ind.

BLUE STREAK 15 or 20-h.p. hammer mill with magnetic separator wanted, rebuilt, in first class condition. Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co., Kawkawlin, Mich.

SCALES WANTED

GOOD USED 10 or 15 ton wagon or truck scale wanted. State particulars and price. W. C. Ulmer, Marion, Ohio.

RAT EXTERMINATOR

RAT LUNCHES—Kills rats and mice without poison. Ready to use. Just lay them out. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$1 large package—\$3.50 a carton prepaid. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

MOTORS FOR SALE

BARGAINS—100-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse slip-ring, 1750 r.p.m., motor in first class condition. Also Jay-Bee No. 5 belt-driven hammer mill. Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Ackley, Ia.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, Generators, Air Compressors, engines, pumps, all makes, types and sizes. All completely rebuilt, One Year Guaranteed and attractively priced. Write us on your requirements. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

110-H.P. MILLER-WATT gas engine for sale; 1st class condition. Miller gas engines well known heavy-duty engines of moderate speed with compression in accordance. We will erect this engine on your foundation and grant payment terms. This is a good buy. Hanley Milling Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

Your RADIO MARKET Record

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of market quotations for ready reference.

This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

Order Form CND 97-5.
Price, \$1, plus postage. Shipping
Weight, 1 lb.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price \$1.45, plus postage.** Weight 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

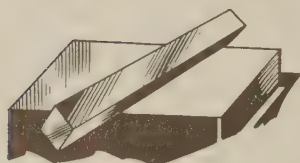
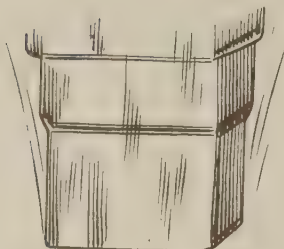
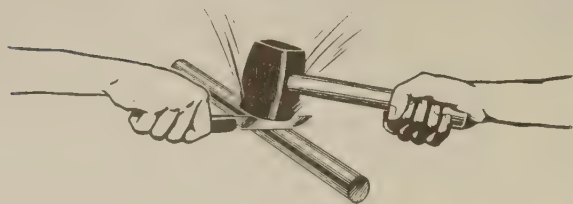
Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

_____19			
Bought of	_____		
Load of	_____		
Price	Per Cwt.	Gross	Lbs.
Price	Per Bu.	Tare	Lbs.
Driver	on. off.	Net	Lbs.
		Net	Bu.
_____Weigher.			

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

Cut steel bars with a penknife?



History and legend tell of keen Damascus blades, tempered so fine and true that they could cut through a bar of iron with one blow.

Take a penknife of the finest tempered steel and attempt to cut through a steel bar by battering the back of the knife. What would happen to the knife blade?

Another comparison. Drop a 20-ton hammer, with full force, on the keen tool-steel knife edge of a motor truck scale. Mind you, this knife edge rests in a tool-steel bearing surface. Steel against steel.

Unless the impact of the hammer is considerably reduced, something happens to that knife edge and its bearing. The knife edge is dulled or the bearing is cut; in either case the accuracy of the scale is impaired.

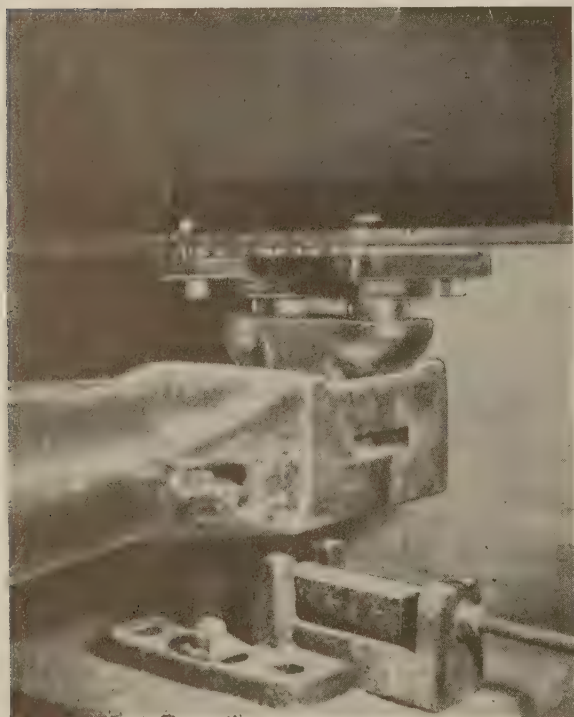
HOWE Ball Bearings Absorb Impact

That is one reason for Ball Bearings in a HOWE Motor Truck scale. When a ten, twenty or thirty-ton truck load hits the scale platform, the shock does not go directly to the knife edges.

The Ball Bearings cushion the impact. Very little reaches the knife edges. Result: HOWE knife edges STAY sharp, HOWE Motor Truck scales weigh accurately longer.

Before you buy a motor truck scale, investigate the HOWE with its Ball-Bearing protection of knife edges, and its other outstanding features.

Ask the HOWE representative, or write to The Howe Scale Company, Dept. J-5, Rutland, Vermont; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis and San Francisco.



Ball Bearing Unit of Howe 30-ton Motor Truck Scale, Sioux City, Iowa

HOWE

Scales

HOWE

FAMOUS FIRST IN 1857

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT—GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 13, 1936

THE ELEVATOR is built once but has to be operated every day. Care in planning and construction will be well rewarded after the house is completed.

MANY elevators waste more power than they use. The saving of time, oil and power through the installation of anti-friction bearings always amounts to more than the cost of the improvement.

BY CHOOSING a site off the railroad right of way for the new elevator the owner avoids signing a lease that releases the railroad company from its liability for fire and the elevator owner from excessive rentals.

RAILROAD car loadings have shown more than the seasonal increase during the past five weeks, and it is gratifying to note that loadings weekly of grain and grain products are running 23 per cent over last year. Evidently growers have confidence in their ability to harvest a good crop in spite of bonuses for a reduced acreage.

A **LATE** arbitration decision falls under the well understood principle that one of the parties can not add a new condition to a contract, unknown to the other party until discovered in the confirmation.

FEED retailers of California, like those of Wisconsin, are striving to protect themselves from wholesalers selling to other than retailers and will publish a list of those from whom the retailers are recommended to buy.

THE PERCENTAGE of moisture in grain is a question of fact; and the Department of Agriculture is now reaping the harvest of its approval of testing equipment not giving correct results, in the storm of criticism from those who rightly or wrongly believe themselves to have been victimized by official tests showing more moisture than expected.

THE MAY crop report of the government indicating a substantial decrease in the expected production of winter wheat based on the May 1 condition failed to show the big improvement resulting from recent rains throughout the winter wheat belt. The market correctly valued the report next day by pricing all wheat futures at new low levels for the month.

GRAIN shipped to points outside of Indiana on shipper's order, notify, is subject to payment of the state gross income tax, according to an opinion by the attorney of the State Income Tax Division, which opinion places an unfair burden on the grain men of the state. A test case is now in the courts and the directors of the state grain dealers ass'n are to be commended for their determination to carry the suit to the higher court if the lower court decision is adverse.

PLUGGED CARS are too frequently detected by inspectors to be profitable to the plugger. It is obvious that at most only one-tenth of the car's contents can be made up of the low grade grain or dirt; so that when discovered the inspector is in duty bound as required by the rules, to grade down the nine-tenths of good grain to that of the poor stuff. The loss on the nine-tenths greatly outweighs the gain on the one-tenth in the few cars that get by the samplers. One shipper found this out to his cost on a car of soybeans unloaded recently at a Chicago processing plant. From the door towards one end he had 6 inches deep of bad beans, and from the door to the other end he had 10 inches deep of wet, mouldy and rotten beans. This case was easily detected, since the sampler's probe reaches down to within four inches of the car floor. It is permissible to load poor grain with that of good quality, if thoroly mixed. Bungling attempts by amateurs to work off some poor grain are charitably described by the inspectors as "unevenly loaded," when no fraud upon the buyer is intended.

THE COURTS are stepping up the fines upon feed manufacturers shipping feeds not containing the guaranteed percentage of protein. Unless the fine is made heavier some of these concerns will be chronic repeaters.

ONE OF the encouraging signs of elevator improvement is the installation of larger and larger legs in country elevators, thus facilitating and expediting the receiving and shipping of grain so that both farm and elevator operator can get home for lunch. Staying at the elevator until midnight to load a car or empty the receiving pit is most irritating.

AN INDIANA incendiary who burned an elevator at Ladoga four years ago is now serving a term in the penitentiary and recently another incendiary has confessed to having burned an elevator at Radnor, Ind., six years ago. While these discoveries are somewhat tardy, doubtless they will lead to other discoveries of a similar character and result in the real offenders being given punishment long deserved. Paying \$100 for burning an elevator insured for \$7,000 may be considered a profitable investment, but when arson is proved and the offender is lodged in the penitentiary, the fire sale may be found to be a most extravagant deal.

TAMPERING with the commercial machine would be carried to an extreme under a law being considered in Rhode Island, creating a body to examine the books and accounts of all distributors and to determine the prices at which commodities may be sold and to define unfair methods of competition. In carrying out the specific instruction that "no significant channel of distribution shall be overlooked," the bureau would need an army of employees, the support of which would add to the already heavy load upon productive industry. Some law makers seem to be laboring under the impression that they have a monopoly of honesty and fair dealing.

CANADA'S new finance minister has asked Parliament for an appropriation of \$15,856,000 to reimburse the Canadian Wheat Board on account of wheat pool liabilities assumed by the board. Doubtless the farm members of the pool lost many times as much as the banks and the governments which have tried to help them out of the dark hole. The pool managers and the U. S. Federal Farm Board did more to destroy the foreign markets for agricultural products than any other agency. Any attempt to hold up foreign consumers who have favored the producers of North America with their patronage is quite sure to receive the punishment justly deserved. Nearly every country suffering from the greed of the poolers and the farm board has reduced its imports through the use of substitutes and a large increase in the acreage planted to wheat.

Preparing to Handle the New Crop

The large number of elevator improvement news items published in this number reflects the courage of the enterprising grain merchants who have more confidence than the Apostle of Scarcity in the foresight and industry of the American grain growers. Not discouraged by the scarcity of acceptable seed and the drouth prevailing in many sections the farmers of the grain belt have worked earnestly, early and late, to make the most of their opportunity to supply the world with the food it needs, and recently Dame Nature has favored their fields with a bountiful moisture, so that farmers have promise of far better crops than seemed possible a month ago.

Grain merchants generally have long deferred much needed improvements in their handling facilities until they must approach the marketing of a new crop with much misgiving. So many marked improvements in grain elevator equipment have been perfected during recent years the majority of elevators still in use can not hope to compete with a rapid handling house of modern design and equipment.

The saving of time, labor and power effected through the rejuvenation of the obsolete elevators will in most cases turn a losing venture into a profitable business. The correction of known fire hazards quickly earns a pleasing credit on the annual insurance premium and relieves the owner of more worry than he is willing to admit.

The construction of strong, commodious driveways with 20-ton truck scales, quick acting dumps and large receiving sinks facilitates the prompt handling of unusually large deliveries without delaying a single patron. Legs of large elevating capacity not only speed up the receiving of farmers deliveries, but make possible the quick emptying of bins so as to accommodate the large receipts of another day. Fast handling facilities not only relieves the elevator operator of much manual labor, but makes him independent of embarrassing conditions which frequently handicap the operator of an old style house. Heating grain can be quickly turned without loss and time contracts can be filled without penalty. The opera-

tion of a conveniently arranged modern elevator, even during the harvest time rush, is an easy and profitable pleasure compared with the irksome task of trying to handle a large crop with obsolete facilities. The time to prepare to handle the new crop is *before* it starts to move to market.

Meeting Trucker Competition

While the traveling trucker merchant of unknown address and doubtful responsibility has brot many depressing experiences to elevator operators and grain growers as well as to overly trustful feeders, he has also caused untold damage to the business of many small town merchants handling grain, coal, lumber and other heavy commodities. Without paying taxes or contributing to the building or maintenance of the public highways, these nomadic peddlers have wrecked the business of many supporters of country towns to the permanent detriment of the farmers and their nearby markets. As persistent purveyors of untested and worthless field seeds these traveling traders have caused unmeasured losses to growers and handlers.

The injury done to the public highways and to the communities visited by these irresponsibles is fully recognized by the authorities of some states, who have enacted many laws and regulations in a vain attempt to restrict and tax the destructive activities of these traveling peddlers.

About the only relief established country elevator operators have obtained from the cutthroat competition of these traveling merchants has come through the establishment of private truck lines to haul the farmers' grain to the elevator for weighing or cleaning and for delivery to some distant feeder on the order of his local grain dealer. In this manner both seller and buyer are enabled to deal with merchants of known responsibility having an established place of business and accurate scales to determine the correct weight of each load. If country merchants in heavy commodities would join in establishing lines of trucks for serving the producers and consumers now suffering from the tricks of unknown truckers, they should soon be able to monopolize the business and hold fast the business which has long been theirs.

The Cost of Marketing Meddlers

The wheat market burden being built up by the Grain Board of the Argentine Republic shows conclusively that the politicians of the world are unwilling or unable to profit by the costly experiences of other nations. First the U. S. A. empowered the Federal Farm Board to join with the Canadian Wheat Pool to accumulate enormous stocks of wheat in a vain attempt to boost the price to the consumers of importing nations with the natural result that importing nations established higher and higher import duties on American wheat and thereby encouraged domestic production and the extensive use of substitutes. The excessive surplus accumulated by the Canadian wheat pool is still depressing the wheat markets of the world and Canadian producers are suffering accordingly. The United States surplus has been dissipated by the drouth and the black rust. The French government after accumulating large wheat stocks by guaranteeing artificial prices has decided to let the markets register values normally without attempting to interfere.

The Argentine government through its control of foreign exchange has succeeded for the last two years in overriding the tariff wall of the U. S. A., but now that the United States has a normal crop in prospect, free from AAA regimentation, the Argentine is experiencing difficulty in finding buyers at its pegged price, so is accumulating another surplus of wheat and corn to depress values throughout the world.

Politicians, drunk with power, seem to be incapable of believing that economic laws have far greater influence over the value of world commodities than any man made laws and that eventually the price of wheat, coffee, rubber, burley tobacco, cotton, corn, pork and other staples will be controlled entirely by the supply and demand. Wherever the short sighted politicians have attempted to interfere with market values their meddling has resulted in the greater use of substitutes and increased production by importing nations to the great detriment of the producers the politicians pretended to be helping. Complete relief from attempted domination of any branch of commerce by the politicians can not be expected until men long experienced in that branch join hands in vigorous protests. The world would readily consume the surplus grain stocks of the surplus producing nations if the price peggers and apostles of scarcity would stop their meddling and permit marketing agencies of experience to function normally.

FIRE from spontaneous ignition of cobs or dust can be avoided by not having any accumulation of cobs or dust.

SIGH, and you "rake in" nothing; work,
and the prize is won; for the nervy man
with a backbone can by nothing be outdone.

Greater Vigilance Needed in Weighing Trucks

For some time past grain dealers weighing large trucks have favored us with alarming stories of the tricks perpetrated by truckers to swindle the merchant from whom they buy grain and the feeder to whom they generally sell it. One practice common in many different sections is to induce the elevator scale man to attempt to weigh a loaded truck or trailer even though some of its wheels are not on the scale platform. It should not be necessary to warn any experienced weighman of the importance of obtaining reliable weights.

One Illinois elevator operator who recently cleaned out his corn bins, found that he was over 500 bushels short so he called in an expert scale man to test his weighing equipment and found it to be in perfect condition, yet he knew he was short, and the scale inspector was asked to discover how the shortage had occurred. Having other work in the neighborhood, the scale inspector returned occasionally to the elevator afflicted with the shortage, only to catch the scale man attempting to weigh a long truck with two wheels off the scale platform. The trucker claimed to have sold the corn bought on the elevator man's weights so he did not profit by the careless weighing, but the feeder got over 500 bushels for nothing.

The truckers have pulled so many tricks on those from whom they have purchased that it seems good practice for the elevator man to charge \$1.00 a load for the gross and tare weight of each load so that he can afford to take time to inspect not only the wheels of the truck, but the contents of auxiliary tanks on the truck. While it is common practice for many trucks to carry an extra supply of gasoline in an auxiliary tank, it has been discovered that these auxiliary tanks often contain water until about to drive on to the scale platform to determine the weight of the empty truck.

OUR CHIEF champion of scarcity, Secretary Wallace, has burst forth in another warning to business men to the effect that "it will just be too bad for them if the production of agricultural products is not curtailed." Of course, if he succeeded in inducing the farmers to stop growing grain altogether, we could no doubt import ample supplies from the many surplus producing nations which have been exporting to U. S. A. markets in large volume the last two years. If no grain is grown, grain dealers will find little use for their elevators, because if the farmers have no grain to sell, they will have little buying power. Accepting a bonus for reducing production will not promote their farming operations or help to retain the market for their products.

Decision in Western Grain Rate Case

In the western grain rate case the Interstate Commerce Commission on Apr. 21 in a supplemental report to part 7 issued an order permitting transit milling of grain at other than rate-break points on a route thru a rate-break market on the basis of a lower rate applicable over a competing route between the same points, effective July 1. Such transit would not be allowed at a rate-break market.

Under the old rates, the combination of rates from Sioux City to the East thru Peoria was 2c higher than thru Chicago. The Commission granted the request of Peoria for an equalization from Sioux City. This applies in the case of shipments east of Peoria and to Peoria locally.

In order to clear up inequalities between Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis caused by unequal combination and direct rates to those markets from many country points, the Commission decided to change from a rate-break to transit basis at Peoria and St. Louis.

As a result of the substitution of transit at Peoria for the proportional rate to St. Louis, the Commission was able to equalize rates between various gateways on shipments from Minneapolis to the Southwest and Southeast. This was accomplished by raising the Minneapolis-St. Louis rate from 15c to 17.5c and reducing the Minneapolis-Kansas City rate from 20.5c to 17.5c. This, of course, will have equal effect on shipments from Duluth.

To bring rates more into proportion with mileage, the rate from Kansas City to Little Rock and Louisiana group 1 was reduced from 20c to 18c, the same as the Memphis rate. This will be reflected in the proportional rate from Omaha.

The rate from Memphis to New Orleans, which carriers contended was too low, was raised from 8c to 12c. This makes the St. Louis-New Orleans rate 23c, instead of 19c. Rates to New Orleans from Texas and Oklahoma will be increased 4c to preserve relative adjustments.

The Commission suggested that transit privileges of a broader nature be restored to Milwaukee, with reasonable relative adjustments from Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Local rates from certain Illinois points, including those on the so-called east and west lines, to Chicago and St. Louis were prescribed to equalize the two markets.

Rates from western Nebraska to Omaha ordered graded downward from 24c at Barton, Neb., to 18c at North Platte and the rate from the affected points to Kansas City made on the basis of a combination of rates thru Omaha but in no case to exceed the Colorado common point rate to Kansas City. The Commission refused to revise rates from the Colorado group, in which the western Nebraska points had been included.

Transit at St. Louis to Chicago re-established by abolishing the 6c proportional rate between those points.

The rate from Billings, Mont., to Minneapolis was increased from 39.5c to 42c, to correct an inequality between Billings and Hardin, Mont. The rate on the Northern Pacific from Wahpeton to Oakes, N. D., was revised so that the rate to Duluth will be 1c higher than to Minneapolis, instead of 2c higher.

To equalize rates from certain stations in South Dakota to Peoria, as between Minneapolis and Sioux City gateways, the Commission ordered an addition of arbitraries to the proportional rate from Sioux City to Peoria sufficient to make the combinations equal to those on Minneapolis, on shipments from those stations.

Carriers were allowed to establish a maximum rate of 19c from certain points in northern Oklahoma to Kansas City.

Rates from southwestern Missouri to Louis-

iana group 3 were set at 36c and to New Orleans 39c. A 37c rate was prescribed from Springfield to New Orleans.

Certain changes were made in rates from Oklahoma to Texas and Louisiana group 3, which average about 1c lower than the previous rates.

Natchez and Vicksburg were eliminated from Louisiana group 1.

The Commission decided that there was no need of adding more than 10c to the flat rate from St. Louis to Arkansas and Louisiana, instead of the present 14c. Certain rules for establishment of flat rates from St. Louis to Texas also were laid down.

The Commission granted a request for a reduction of 10c in the rate on corn from Missouri River cities to the Pacific Coast, making a rate of 55c, and an eastbound rate on barley from California to St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and similar markets of 59c, a reduction of 6c from the regular grain rate.

Rates from points south of the main line of the Santa Fe between Kansas City and Fort Madison, Ia., to Milwaukee ordered graded according to distance, the Commission rescinding that part of its previous order which required that these rates be the same both to Chicago and Milwaukee. Chicago interests protested the previous ruling.

Railroads were permitted to reduce rates to some eastern Colorado points from 50c to from 41c to 48c to meet truck competition.

Among the new proportional grain rates ordered are the following:

	Present	Supplemental
St. Louis to Chicago.....	6	Eliminate
Peoria to Chicago.....	3	Eliminate
Chicago to Peoria.....	3	Eliminate
Chicago to St. Louis.....	6	Eliminate
Peoria to St. Louis.....	3	Eliminate
Minneapolis to St. Louis.....	15	17.5
Duluth to St. Louis.....	15	17.5
Minneapolis to Sioux City.....	11.5	8.5
Duluth to Sioux City.....	16	13
Minneapolis to Kansas City.....	20.5	17.5
Duluth to Kansas City.....	25	22
Minneapolis to Omaha.....	14.5	11.5
Duluth to Omaha.....	19	16
Cairo to New Orleans.....	16	20
Memphis to New Orleans.....	8	12
St. Louis to New Orleans.....	19	23
Kansas City to New Orleans.....	26	30
Omaha to New Orleans.....	32	36
Chicago to New Orleans.....	25	29
Kansas City to Little Rock.....	20	18
Omaha to Little Rock.....	26	24
Memphis to Texarkana.....	11	9

The revised rates on grain contained in the supplemental report are ordered effective July 1, but transportation interests anticipate that date may be postponed by new petitions expected to be filed by railroads.

Secretary Quinn Resigns

Charles Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, has resigned, to take effect June 1.

Secretary Quinn has been with the Association for nearly twenty-five years. He was appointed assistant secretary to the late John F. Courcier on July 1, 1911. Two years later he was named secretary-treasurer and has continued in that position ever since.

Mr. Quinn is a former newspaper man and was connected with the Toledo Blade for a number of years before going with the Association.

The headquarters of the Association were in Toledo for thirty years, or from 1905 to 1935. On April 1, 1935, they were moved to St. Louis. Secretary Quinn states that he has made no plans for the immediate future. He will return to Toledo and spend the summer there and on the Great Lakes enjoying the first real vacation he has had in twenty-five years. No successor to Secretary Quinn has yet been named.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Truckers Increasing Activity

Grain & Feed Journals: Truckers hauling grain out of the state are giving the grain trade plenty to think about as their activity increases from day to day. In some of the states dealers are carrying on an active campaign to get a substantial reduction in freight rates that will permit competition. The railroads cut their passenger rates to 2c a mile and increased their business; why not make a reduction in freight rates and materially increase their freight business and stop much of the truck competition?—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Can Insurance Companies Be Interested?

Grain & Feed Journals: As we understand it, great blocks of stock in the railroads of this country are held by life insurance companies. Unquestionably the market values of railroad stocks in their portfolios are very discouraging to these life insurance companies from the investment standpoint.

Do you suppose that the life insurance companies could be allied with the grain trade in its efforts to discourage the depredations of itinerant truckers who have cost the railroads such a tremendous volume of tonnage?—Fred Marquardt, Avoca, Nebraska.

Another Arsonist Sentenced

The Creston Co-Operative Grain Co.'s warehouse and elevator at Creston, Wash., burned on Mar. 1, 1936. Fire occurred on Sunday afternoon, shortly after the manager had left the elevator.

Auditors worked on the books for several weeks, and the manager, Mr. Charles Conner, was arrested and charged with embezzlement on Apr. 20. The following day he pleaded guilty to arson and was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

The audit was conducted as a regular part of the insurance adjustment, and the criminal investigation was conducted jointly by the State Fire Marshal's Department and the Prosecuting Attorney. It is reported that the motive for arson was a serious shortage in the grain account.

Geo. Wood Heads Buffalo Corn Exchange

The new president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, Geo. B. Wood, is well known outside of that market, having been active in the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, of which he was elected a director at the New Orleans convention many years ago. He served several terms and was also a member of the Board of Arbitration Appeals for many years. After a respite of four or five years he was again chosen director at the convention in Memphis.

His connection with the grain business began at the early age of 16 with J. A. Seymour, Jr. Some years later the Seymour Grain Co. was formed and in 1919 Mr. Wood was made equal partner and the name changed to Seymour-Wood Grain Corporation. This connection continued until Aug. 1, 1931, when he formed the present Wood Grain Corporation, of which he is president.

Scale Tickets Falsified by Trucker

E. L. Brown, who runs the Brown Lumber Co., dealers in grain and coal at Chester, Neb., tells of the hushed case of a trucker in central Nebraska, who falsified scale tickets covering grain sold to a feeder, and got caught.

The trucker was buying corn from an elevator in the fortunate corn producing area, and delivering it to a feeder some 40 miles away in an area less fortunate in growing its feed requirements. Suspicious of the trucker, the grain dealer demanded payment in cash.

The trucker discovered that the grain dealer was using an ordinary, standard scale ticket form to record the weights. Thereupon he purchased such a form for himself.

The feeder, knowing where the corn was coming from, paid a visit to the elevator one day. In the course of the conversation, he asked about weights, and saw some of the duplicates of scale tickets on corn for which he had paid the trucker. In his mind they did not seem to correspond.

Thereupon he paid a visit to the county attorney. The county attorney advised him to ask the trucker to bring another load of corn, notify the sheriff and post the sheriff at the elevator. This the feeder did. The sheriff, posted at the elevator, saw the trucker get his corn, and copied the weights from the duplicating scale ticket book of the elevator man as soon as the trucker had gone. Then he followed the trucker.

The sheriff arrived at the feeder's farm just as the feeder was about to pay the trucker for the load of corn—on the basis of a scale ticket that showed about 20 bus. more corn than was actually weighed at the elevator.

The trucker paid the feeder over \$600 on the basis of corn he had already sold him, to avoid prosecution.

Portland, Ore., had 140 cars of smutty wheat in the 493 cars received during March, as reported by the Federal Grain Supervision.



Geo. B. Wood, Pres.-elect, Buffalo Corn Exchange.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 14, 15. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Jefferson, Peoria, Ill.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex., Herring Hotel.

May 19, 20. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

May 22, 23. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

May 25, 26. National Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, delegates, at Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

May 26, 27. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Salina, Kan.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Cal.

June 1, 5. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 11, 12. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

June 12, 13—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Lewiston, Ida.

June 12, 13, 14 and 15. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, at Duluth June 12 and 13, and at Minneapolis evening of June 13, and June 14 and 15.

June 16-17. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis.

June 18. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Country Club, Decatur, Ind.

June 18. Missouri Grain Dealers Millers Ass'n, Missouri Hotel, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 22. New York State Seed Ass'n at Syracuse, N. Y.

June 22, 23. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cedar Point, O.

June 25, 26, 27. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

June 29. Farm Seed Group of A. S. T. A. at Dallas, Tex.

June 29, 30 and July 1. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Dallas, Tex.

July 6, 7. National Hay Ass'n, Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

Oct. 12, 13. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hay Ass'n to Meet July 6 and 7

The 43d annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n will be held July 6 and 7 at Indianapolis, Ind., with headquarters in the Lincoln Hotel.

An exhibit of different grades of hay grown thruout the United States is planned.

A leading topic will be the effect upon the hay industry of the new Soil Conservation Act.

The annual banquet will be given the evening of July 6. Those interested in the hay business from any standpoint are invited to attend the meeting.

Appointment of a royal commission to study world markets for wheat, has been recommended by Chairman Murray of the Canadian Wheat Board.

T. B. King of Central City, Neb., well-known Nebraska grain merchant, and for some time past associated with the A.A.A., has been promoted to succeed A. J. S. Weaver in the grain marketing division, and will work under Lawrence Myers, formerly head of the cotton marketing section, but now directing a new grain marketing unit.

Legislation at Washington

Representative August H. Andresen of Minnesota has protested against the refusal of the Ways and Means Com'te to hear 12 members of the House who desired to protest against processing taxes on the dairy industry.

The Senate finance com'te has concluded its hearings on the 1936 revenue bill; but is still to consider the addition of processing taxes to the House bill proposed by Sec'y Morgenthau. If enacted, the taxes are not likely to be as heavy per bushel as last year.

Reports from Washington are that the commodity exchange bill may be permitted to die on the calendar. The congressmen seem to have more important business than pulling chestnuts out of the fire for a grain corporation desiring to chisel by rebating commissions.

The Robinson price discrimination bill has been passed by the Senate with important amendments requiring adjustment in conference. The bill would make unlawful any discrimination in price or terms of sale between purchasers of a like grade and quantity, unless such differences were justified by differences in cost, other than brokerage, or resulting from different methods of handling or quantities. The Federal Trade Commission would be allowed to set the limit of quantity discounts in cases where it decided that the number of large buyers was so few that the concessions substantially lessened competition.

Inquiry Into Canadian Wheat Board

J. R. Murray, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, told the parliamentary com'te Apr. 22:

"Our board has recognized the seriousness of the situation resulting from the reduction of markets for our wheat, and has not thought its job could be handled successfully by believing that the world must come and would come for our wheat and clean up most of our surplus irrespective of price before the end of this crop year. Our board has not considered it to be its duty to follow a policy of gambling on what Providence might do in the way of helping us again with serious crop failures in North America and other parts of the world."

Murray was allowed to conceal his operations since Jan. 31, to keep the speculators guessing.

The practice of giving exporters protection $\frac{3}{4}$ cent over the previous close was discontinued Dec. 20.

The Wheat Board disposed of 75,929,805 bus of wheat between Dec. 7, 1935, and Jan. 31, 1936, but in the same time bought 15,074,903 bus from producers. This made a net disposition of about 61,000,000 bus.

The Board took over 298,356,000 bus of wheat on Dec. 7, and by Jan. 31 the net position had been reduced to 237,501,098 bus. The average price received for the grain sold in this period was 88.6c bu, compared with the fixed price of 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, paid to producers.

Mr. Murray expressed the belief that Australian co-operatives were eager for Canada to raise its asking prices in order to ease its selling efforts, and also to permit its dealers to obtain a higher price for large quantities of unsold wheat afloat at the time.

Mr. Murray added that, if the Australians believed in the soundness of the statistical position of world wheat, they should have proceeded accordingly, holding their own wheat for prices they deemed suitable.

The present policy is to reduce the Board's stocks to 125,000,000 bus at the end of the crop year. Private agencies estimate the Board's present wheat holdings at 137,000,000 bus.

A. E. Darby, Sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, presented an able brief on grain marketing explaining the necessity of hedging as an insurance.

Minister of Finance Chas. A. Dunning told the House of Commons May 1 that the Canadian government's operations in the wheat mar-

ket had resulted in a net loss of \$22,630,000 as of Dec. 2, 1935. He said further losses may occur before the wheat pool accumulations of wheat have been disposed of.

Grain Export Subsidy Wrong Policy

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, speaking at Lincoln, Neb., May 4, boldly attacked the wheat export bounty, as practiced in the Pacific Northwest. He said:

"In 1933, we were able to promote the sale of a quantity of wheat in this manner. However, as a long-time policy, applied on a large scale, the dual-price or export-subsidy system would be certain to bring more grief than benefit to farmers and to the nation, particularly if the system were used in place of some sort of control over production.

"If the export market should be underwritten in this manner, it would surely bring into production an increasing acreage of the commodity affected. Increasing production would mean increased export surpluses, which, in turn, would require higher and higher subsidies to maintain price.

"Finally, it would result in the economic insanity of virtually giving away to foreign nations a large part of our wealth and soil fertility—very much as we gave away our crops and our soil fertility during the 1920's, by lending to foreign countries money which they could not repay. I don't think we want to return to that kind of insanity. The pain of heavy surpluses and low prices, when the thing finally crashes, is too great.

"Besides, it is extremely probable that we could not get rid of huge surpluses in this manner, no matter how big the subsidy, especially if at the same time we refused to accept imports.

"Let us face the fact that the use of export subsidies by the nations of the world is really international price-cutting. It is a form of cut-throat competition, which ruins everybody if it is carried far enough. The only kind of international trade which is worth anything, on a large scale and in the long run, is the kind which trades goods and services for goods and services."



J. V. Lauer, Pres. Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Keeping Stored Grain in Condition

The one certain indication that grain is about to go out of condition in a bin is a rise in its temperature. After once having started up the temperature will continue to rise until the grain spoils.

Fortunately for the elevator operator, the grain does not spoil with a small rise in temperature, and if the heating can be arrested at that point, all the grain in a bin can be saved in good condition.

When an elevator superintendent has no means of knowing that the temperature of the grain in the bin may be rising, he tries to be on the safe side by running it out of the bin and elevating into another bin, this aerating having the effect of cooling the grain. The turning of the grain is expensive of power, involves some labor and wear on the machinery, and in the many cases where the contents of a bin did not require it, the expense was a loss that increased the cost of operating the plant.

The unnecessary turning of grain can be avoided by equipping the bins with the Zeleny Thermometer System, by which the temperature every five feet deep in the bin is indicated at a distant point by wires leading from the bin to a reading instrument permanently set at a convenient location.

Federal Unemployment Compensation Tax

Unemployment insurance payments made to the state are deductible from the federal tax if the state law had been approved by the Social Security Board up to 90 per cent of the tax due, if the state payments have actually been made before the federal return is due, when the state payments are for the same calendar years as the federal tax for that year, when the employer makes an affidavit that the state payments have not and will not be deducted from the employees' wages.

Revenue collectors will supply copies of the form 940 to be used in making federal returns.

Alabama has postponed the employee contributions until Jan. 1, 1937.

The Indiana law was approved Apr. 20 by the Social Security Board.

Monthly contributions due the state of Indiana, accompanied by contribution reports, are to be made to the Unemployment Compensation Division, Indianapolis, on or before the 20th of the month following their accrual.

Detailed records to be required beginning with Jan. 1, 1937, will be prescribed by the Unemployment Compensation Board (the Indiana administrative body) before that time. Present requirements do not prescribe the keeping of special records provided the employer can substantiate his reports and contributions.

Smutty wheat made up 33 of the 63 cars of wheat received in March at Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. V. Lauer Chosen Pres. of Milwaukee Exchange

John V. Lauer, who was recently elected pres. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, began his experience in the grain business as an employee of the old grain commission firm of John Buerger & Co., and in 1901 he went into business on his own account in the same line under the name of J. V. Lauer & Co. In January, 1936, the company was incorporated and Mr. Lauer became the pres. of the corporation, J. V. Lauer Co.

Mr. Lauer served on the board of arbitration and board of appeals, and later held the office of director of the Exchange from 1926 to 1932—two terms; as second vice pres., 1932 to 1934—two terms; as first vice pres. from 1934 to 1936—two terms; and was inaugurated as pres. at the annual meeting held on Apr. 13.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Conway, Mo., Apr. 21.—Wheat acreage about 80% of last year. Badly in need of moisture. Barley and oats look now like almost a failure.—Conway Mill Co.

Antler, N. D., Apr. 25.—Seeding has started. A reduction in acreage this year. Soil in good condition. Weather cool.—Antler Co-op. Grain Co., W. R. Bellanee, mgr.

Latimer, Kan., May 5.—Acreage of wheat and oats about the same as last year, with condition 10% better. Corn not all planted yet, will be about the same as last year.

Hebron, Neb., May 2.—Crop prospects are good with present moisture. Rains of the last few days have replenished needed surface moisture. Wheat looks fine.—G. W. Maple, Maple Bros.

Waukomis, Okla., May 7.—Wheat around Waukomis will make about one-half what it did last year. Rain came too late, some hail damage also.—Goltry Grain Co., W. W. Lukenbaugh, agt.

Antler, N. D., Apr. 24.—The season is late here. Very little seeding done. There is good top moisture but subsoil is dry. Acreage about the same as last year. Seed loans coming very slow.—M. D. Dyar.

Hunter, Kan., Apr. 21.—Wheat about one-quarter blown out; oats not looking very promising; corn not planted yet. Row crops will be substituted for blown-out wheat.—Farmers Union, Louis Wagner, mgr.

Alpena, S. D., May 5.—We need a good crop here as we had nothing in the last three years. Fair small grain crop, but we have very little corn here—too dry in the fall. Everything looks fine so far this spring.—Mason Smith.

Harmony (Fort Collins p. o.), Colo., Apr. 16.—Fall wheat in this section is looking 20% better than a year ago. Spring wheat all planted and up. Same acreage in spring wheat as a year ago.—Harmony Elevator, L. M. Allen, mgr.

Emerald, Neb., Apr. 30.—Good rains have helped prospects for wheat, but more rain will be needed before harvest. Farmers are showing little interest in the government's soil conservation program.—L. J. Hohnstein, Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Laverne, Okla., R. 1. April. 24.—Crop conditions in East Beaver and West Harper counties very poor due to dust storms and dry weather. Most of the wheat killed from dust and electric storms. Farmers listing fields to stop blowing.—Ivan D. Foresman.

Dillon, Mo., May 6.—Wheat fields are below average. Oats need rain badly, not favorable for the season. Winter barley not good, farmers are turning their cattle on it. More corn will be planted this spring by at least 20% over last year.—Karl Lupberger.

Home, Kan., Apr. 17.—Wheat and oats acreage about same as 1935. About 10% plowed up at present. If no rain very soon, oats will be nothing and most of wheat will have to go into other crops. Wheat very poor, very thin stand. Very little oats coming up. Must have rain in a few days. Big demand for seed corn.—Robert J. Lewis & Son.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Condition of winter wheat now promises a yield of 485,000,000 bus. on slightly over 36,000,000 acres remaining for harvest. Hot, dry weather gave the crop a serious set-back during the fore part of April, especially where soil moisture was badly deficient in the southwest and parts of the soft wheat belt where the plants were weak from winter damage, but the setting in of cooler weather with fairly general rains that were helpful wherever they fell not only halted deterioration, but were the cause of some improvement from their start until the present. The spring planting season is fully ten days backward thruout large portions of the grain belts of both the United States and Canada.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Corder, Mo., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage 100%, condition 90%. Oats acreage 100%, condition 90%. Corn acreage 110% anticipated.—R. C. Frerking.

Evansville, Ind.—The prospects for a wheat crop in southwestern Indiana would be rated good at this writing. In some sections the stands are thin due to Hessian fly injury, but in other sections fields look excellent. River and creek bottom fields look particularly good at this time. This, however, is said not to be true in the northern part of the state.—W. B. C.

Ottawa, Ont., May 8.—The intended area for spring wheat is 24,354,000 acres, compared with 23,560,000 last year and 26,646,100 acres in the peak year, 1932. The total increase would be 793,400 acres. Intended acreages of oats and spring rye show little change from the 1935 figures. Barley, however, indicates an increase of 168,500 acres, or about 4%. Flaxseed will increase 22,400 acres, or 10%.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 2.—Reports in regard to the 1936 flaxseed crop in the Northwest continue to indicate an increased acreage in most sections. The late season which has been delaying wheat planting will divert attention to flax. There is apparently no serious scarcity of seed and the top soil moisture is sufficient, although ample rains will be needed during the growing season in the central and western sections of the flax growing territory.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Topeka, Kan., May 2.—Good rains over a large part of Kansas. Smith Center in the northern tier of counties seems about the extent of as much as an inch of rain, while a line from that county extending in a southeasterly direction would cover a fairly soaked part of Kansas. Rains of .15 and .25 inch in the rest of the state do not have much effect when the ground has received no moisture in six months. Do not believe Kansas will raise more than 100,000,000 bus. even with the good rains.—F. A. Derby.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 28.—Appraising late April prospects at 460 to 475 million bus. of winter wheat and 240 to 250 million bus. of spring wheat, total production would be 700 to 725 million bus. Since the carry-over probably will be about the same as last year, even though of poor quality, such a crop would mean a total supply roughly 100 million bus. more than in the current season and would provide a moderate quantity for export but considerably less than early anticipation. Relatively moderate changes from present crop prospects, therefore, will determine whether prices in the new season will be on a domestic or export basis.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 29.—Much needed rains fell generally over the entire state of Kansas Saturday and Sunday, in amounts varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In our opinion, little additional acreage was removed from probable production during the past fifteen days, as the result of continued dry weather, or wind, and while undoubtedly some additional deterioration did take place, as to condition in some sections, we believe the general rain has more than offset the damage done during this period. The reports from our agents, especially in the northern half of the state, are very flattering about the changed conditions. More moisture will, of course, be needed but in our opinion moisture is sufficient for ten days to three weeks over an approximate 10,000,000 acres of wheat mentioned previously in our reports.—H. L. Robinson.

Decatur, Ill., May 9.—Winter wheat improving, condition variable, but mostly fair. Reports of chinch bugs in some localities. The condition in southern Illinois is low, due largely to Hessian fly attacks; the full extent of the injury will not be apparent until early June. Condition for the state is 75% compared with 87% a year ago. Acreage abandoned 8%; last year 3%; average abandonment 16.5%. Corn planting getting well underway in southern half of the state, but wet soil caused delay to farm work in many localities in the northern area where rainfall was much heavier the first of this week. With an excellent seed bed and ample moisture, it now looks as though the corn crop would go in under the most favorable conditions in years, with the probable exception of seed of good germination.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., May 9.—Drove thru Ran-

dolph, Rush, Decatur and Bartholomew counties, all of them splendid winter wheat territory. In all the years I have been in the grain business traveling this part of the country I never saw a better prospect for winter wheat. Don't believe we saw in the 130 miles ten square feet of winter killed wheat, no fly, no wash-outs or anything, just 100% quality. There is undoubtedly some damaged wheat in northern Indiana, but if Indiana doesn't produce 90% of an average crop there will have to be something happen from now on. Talked to Mr. Davis, of the Blish Milling Co., and he said from all reports there was no damage to wheat in southern and western Indiana, except where high waters affected it. Clover and alfalfa never looked better and oats are coming along like they had really sown good seed oats, but they didn't because there is no such thing in Indiana. Saw at least 25 corn planters in the fields, and plowing for corn was at least 75% done.—P. E. Goodrich.

Chicago, Ill., May 5.—Condition of winter wheat is reported at 70.3% of normal compared with the following official figures: 81.2% for the May, 1923-32 average; 75.3% for May, 1935; and 68.5 for April, 1936. Our April, 1936, condition was 71.9%. Estimated probable abandonment of winter wheat is 21.2% of the planted acreage which leaves 37,453,000 acres for harvest. Final determination of acreage lost is delayed by recent rains over a large part of the Southwest. Yield per acre for harvest is estimated at 13.1 bus., compared with the final yield of 14.0 last year and the average of 15.2. The final yield has been lower than 13.1 bus. only four times in twenty-five years, two of which were those in 1933 and 1934. The lowest yield in that period was 12.3 in 1934. Any lower indication than 13.1 would seem to suggest a tendency at this time of season to under-estimate the final yield when surface indications are unfavorable. The condition of rye is 68.0% of normal, and indicated production 37,405,000 bushels. Estimated acreage to be harvested as grain is 3,848,000. The yield per acre to be harvested is 9.7.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Springfield, Ill., May 6.—Rainfall during the week was frequent generally; amounts were generous to heavy over much of the state, and sufficient to effectively relieve surface dryness. Warm weather the forepart of the week together with the rain brought favorable response from all vegetation. Soil wetness caused delay in farm work in many localities, and deficient sunshine over considerable areas and coolness the latter part of the week were unfavorable factors in crop growth. Preparations for corn planting are generally well along, though plantings are rather limited and with progress northward scattered; practically none is up. Complaint of scarcity and expensiveness of good seed corn continues. Winter wheat has improved as a result of adequate moisture, though its condition is now mostly average, there is a wide variation not only in regard to condition but with reference to stand, stooling and height; height varies from 1 to 12 inches, the bulk being between 4 and 6 inches. Rye is mostly fair to good, while oats though still quite late have shown improvement in germination and growth. Meadows and pastures while still backward have made good growth as a result of the week's rains.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, May 6.—As the result of generally favorable weather conditions in the Northwest the past two weeks, seeding has progressed satisfactorily. South Dakota was especially benefited by last week's splendid rain, as it came where it was most needed. At the present time, there is sufficient moisture over the entire Northwest to give the crops a good start. An encouraging feature of the past two weeks has been the absence of the high winds and dust storms which characterized the similar period of the past few years. The progress of small grain seeding has varied with soil and weather conditions. In southern Minnesota and South Dakota, the seeding of all small grains is practically completed, and in this section farmers are now preparing the ground for corn. Early sown fields of wheat show green, with good stand and color. In northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, rapid progress has been made in many districts although excess moisture and unseasonably cold weather have delayed operations in others. A material reduction in wheat acreage, with probably a corresponding increase in coarse grain and flax acreage will result in these latter districts, unless the weather turns

warm and dry at once. An unusually large acreage is being disced or stubbled in as the result of the late spring and lack of fall plowing.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

[Concluded on page 374]

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 11.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report:

Winter Wheat, acreage sown 47,529,000; per cent abandoned 24.4; remaining for harvest 35,932,000; condition May 1, 67; indicated yield per acre 12.9 bus.; indicated production 463,708,000 bus.; compared with a year ago, respectively 44,530,000; 30.4; 31,000,000; condition 75.3; yield 14, and production 433,447,000 bus.,

Rye: acreage sown 6,336,000; remaining for harvest 3,716,000; condition May 1, 74.3; yield indicated 9.5; indicated production 35,253,000; compared with a year ago, respectively, sown 6,159,000; remaining for harvest 4,063,000; condition 82; yield 14.3, and production 57,936,000.

Hay condition is 78.5 against 75.4 a year ago; and stocks on farms 13,371,000 tons, against 4,537,000 tons a year ago. The condition of pasture is 68.6%, against 69.5 a year ago.

Winter Wheat Abandonment Heavy

Chicago, Ill., May 5.—Of the 47,529,000 acres planted to winter wheat, it is now estimated that 10,700,000 acres, or 22.5% will not be harvested leaving for harvest 36,829,000 acres. In three distinct areas the abandonment is heavy, namely the southwest, comprising western Oklahoma and Texas and southwest Kansas; the area comprising much of northern Indiana and northern Ohio; and the state of Washington.

The condition of the winter wheat plant, about May 1 is rated 68.9% of normal. A year ago, the condition as estimated by us was 76.5%.

During most of April, conditions over a large part of the wheat area were declining rapidly owing to dry weather and lack of warm growing weather. On Apr. 25 and thereafter widespread rains fell which checked the decline and brought about some recovery in prospect.

Present acreage and condition estimates suggest a crop of 469 million bushels, assuming average influences in the future. A month ago our forecast was 545 million.

Reports of correspondents indicate that spring wheat acreage planted (including durum) will be about 6.6% more than the acreage planted last year.

We interpret the rye crop outlook on May as about 37,500,000 bus. Acreage remaining for harvest is estimated 3,750,000 acres, as compared with 4,063,000 harvested last year, and 6,336,000 acres planted last fall. That is about 41% of the acreage planted will not be harvested as grain.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Country Elevator and Mill Stocks

Washington, D. C., Apr. 24.—Stocks of wheat in country elevators, interior mills and warehouses on Apr. 1, 1936, were estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture to be 52,153,000 bus. Stocks in these positions on Apr. 1, 1935, were 68,220,000 bus., and the 5-year average (1931-1935) was 78,609,000 bus. Stocks are below average in all the important wheat producing regions.

Old Wheat in Country Elevators and Mills April 1

State	1933	1934	1935	1936
Ohio	1,870	2,900	2,500	2,200
Indiana	2,305	3,460	3,125	1,700
Illinois	1,870	1,590	2,500	1,500
Michigan	1,575	1,260	1,020	1,060
Minnesota	2,285	2,150	1,500	1,240
Missouri	1,800	2,250	2,000	1,600
North Dakota	12,800	13,200	5,800	6,300
South Dakota	4,415	2,430	1,900	1,700
Nebraska	2,505	2,380	2,000	2,400
Kansas	9,100	6,370	5,700	2,600
Oklahoma	2,250	1,910	1,400	750
Texas	3,750	2,810	2,500	550
Montana	6,500	5,850	4,900	2,200
Idaho	8,000	6,000	5,250	4,250
Colorado	2,330	1,235	1,700	900
Washington	19,890	17,000	13,500	9,400
Oregon	5,400	4,845	4,750	3,000
California	2,700	4,500	1,200	4,000
United States	95,911	87,293	68,220	52,153

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	8,051	76,887	.....	39,941
Boston	.....	.....	22,698	.....
Chicago	349,000	843,000	1,350,000	1,194,000
Duluth	706,198	548,503	746,242	614,683
Ft. William	9,417,477	6,727,692	30,404	2,796,815
Ft. Worth	52,500	181,500	276,000	237,000
Hutchinson	450,000	715,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	108,000	100,000	217,000	154,000
Kansas City	1,856,000	2,032,000	1,323,000	1,845,135
Milwaukee	4,620	7,700	67,200	77,000
Minneapolis	2,900,260	1,789,110	2,197,460	1,635,770
New Orleans	1,600	14,700	3,200	107,965
Omaha	328,587	547,478	532,000	812,887
Peoria	1,086,600	60,000	85,200	78,000
Philadelphia	10,391	110,421	307,569	141,194
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ore.	395,570	205,837	378,691	252,460
St. Joseph	108,800	155,200	148,800	443,200
Seattle	334,500	793,500	.....	.....
Superior	795,374	255,787	153,216	95,811
Toledo	277,200	489,710	316,965	359,415
Vancouver	5,029,442	5,078,999	5,146,511	5,329,213
Wichita	198,000	522,000	420,000	411,000

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	76,606	56,679	.....	.....
Boston	400	270	.....	.....
Chicago	4,384,000	2,448,000	1,436,000	1,685,000
Duluth	4,405	.....	12,778	32,308
Ft. William	.....	.....	.....	2,143
Ft. Worth	58,500	264,500	33,100	117,000
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,112,000	1,071,000	1,618,500	768,000
Kansas City	2,256,000	2,505,000	1,198,000	2,263,000
Milwaukee	578,150	513,682	110,500	111,800
Minneapolis	730,800	90,460	405,380	1,495,330
New Orleans	57,034	37,575	50,548	103,582
Omaha	1,988,000	416,280	1,304,701	764,048
Peoria	2,054,400	1,218,800	913,600	627,800
Philadelphia	75,610	23,932	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	264,272	3,576	27,500	21,071
St. Joseph	778,500	229,500	469,500	292,500
Seattle	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	5,283	4,153	9,778	26,458
Toledo	281,250	111,250	249,320	.....
Wichita	31,200	14,300	3,900	42,900

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	34,065	21,354	.....	.....
Boston	49,169	50,638	.....	.....
Chicago	1,448,000	497,000	1,236,000	488,000
Duluth	230,137	1,664	78,807	472,660
Ft. William	554,055	124,685	136,976	442,959
Ft. Worth	22,000	102,000	64,000	104,000
Indianapolis	232,000	230,000	354,000	222,000
Kansas City	278,000	108,000	364,000	102,000
Milwaukee	67,800	174,020	193,800	186,200
Minneapolis	1,156,000	278,800	1,499,800	1,274,690
New Orleans	18,174	803,763	29,941	299,718
Omaha	264,000	276,000	498,685	361,355
Peoria	202,000	46,000	2,080,000	80,000
Philadelphia	57,657	49,475	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	34,761	87,890	4,731	130,664
St. Joseph	306,000	120,000	358,000	46,000
Seattle	22,000	12,000	.....	.....
Superior	57,423	4,794	79,823	191,675
Toledo	344,400	215,250	212,970	161,125
Vancouver	286,744	208,606	179,563	637,205

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	289,268	105,724	.....	.....
Boston	1,100	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	193,000	344,000	531,000	436,000
Duluth	300,357	3,177	110	374,000
Ft. William	61,709	17,414	100	.....
Indianapolis	75,000	1,500	141,000	9,600
Kansas City	7,500	30,000	.....	3,000
Milwaukee	19,810	8,490	28,865	2,510
Minneapolis	384,570	62,860	487,160	197,970
New Orleans	169,900	.....	1,500	.....
Omaha	58,800	.....	82,600	273
Peoria	182,600	163,600	63,600	112,000
Philadelphia	12,058	527,105	.....	.....
Portland	319	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Seattle	3,000	1,500	.....	.....
Superior	292,617	3,258	.....	404,440
Toledo	28,800	1,200	11,330	3,985
Vancouver	5,772	.....	1,428	.....

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Dillon, Mo., May 6.—Very little grain on hand from last year's crop.—Karl Lupberger.

Corder, Mo., Apr. 14.—Wheat in farmers' hands 5%, oats 10%, corn 35%.—R. C. Frerking.

Temple, Okla., May 9.—Farmers have some oats but no wheat on hand.—Temple Milling Co.

Huntley, Neb., May 8.—No grain here in farmers' hands.—Huntley Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Pulaski, Tenn., May 7.—No corn, wheat or oats in farmers' hands.—Abernathy Grain & Feed Co.

Hunter, Kan., Apr. 21.—No grain of any kind left in farmers' hands.—Farmers Union, Louis Wagner, mgr.

Swedeborg, Mo., May 6.—No surplus grain carryover here; very few farmers have any left.—E. Jacobson.

Dalhart, Tex., May 7.—No old wheat left in farmers' hands and practically no kafir or milo left.—Mayfield Feed & Grain Co.

Snyder, Okla., May 6.—About 25% of oats and 15% of wheat are still in farmers' hands.—Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

Long Island, Kan., May 9.—Do not think there is more than 8,000 bus. of wheat on farms around here.—Reich Grain Elevator.

Harmony (Fort Collins p. o.), Colo., Apr. 16.—No grain in farmers' hands in this locality.—Harmony Elevator, L. M. Allen, mgr.

Chicago, Ill., May 6.—Two boats loaded soybeans here yesterday for Montreal, Que., after being unloaded of newsprint brot from Ontario.

Portland, Ore., May 1.—Stocks of wheat in all hands in Oregon, Washington and Idaho today were reported as 29,370,000 bus., compared with 34,890,000 bus. a year ago. Supplies in interior elevators, mills and warehouses were estimated at 16,650,000 bus., 29% less than a year ago.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., May 8.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending May 1 shows a decrease of 6,016,507 bus. compared with the previous week and a decrease of 29,082,531 bus. compared with the corresponding week in 1935. The visible supply was reported as 185,172,053 bus. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,888,396 bus., a net decrease of 558,016 bus. from the previous week. For the same week a year ago Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,918,099 bus. There is no United States wheat in store in Canada.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

A Flour Buyer's claim for processing taxes was rejected by the court in a suit brought to collect an account by the Bluefield Milling Co., Bluefield, W. Va.

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Baltimore	15,873	1,517	.....	.....
Boston	.....	1,570	.....	.....
Chicago	1,039,000	768,000	241,000	205,000
Duluth	307,011	128,082	128,858	483,490
Ft. William	602,091	203,078	31,581	342,859
Ft. Worth	4,500	4,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Kansas City	97,600	12,800	41,600	6,400
Milwaukee	1,642,600	897,966	785,573	680,050
Minneapolis	2,878,150	880,950	2,299,030	1,481,490
Omaha	155,200	.....	272,948	6,119
Peoria	334,600	246,200	163,800	112,000
Philadelphia	4,632	3,996	.....	.....
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ore.	38,566	4,494	2,095	8,055
St. Joseph	24,500	.....	31,500	.....
Seattle	3,000	7,500	.....	.....
Superior	130,952	7,469	78,876	186,182
Toledo	14,400	2,400	1,395	29,105
Vancouver	12,142	11,774	5,557	29,327

Trucker-Peddler Competition with Established Grain Merchandising

[An address by W. R. Scott, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Associated Southwest Country Elevators, before the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.]

On the programs of the annual meetings of state and national associations representing grain and grain products, coal, hay, lumber, fruits and vegetables and other commodities there is serious consideration being given to competition between railway and highway transportation and its effect on long established marketing facilities.

All agree that the public is entitled to the most economical form of transportation and marketing available. If motor truck handling offers the greatest economy, other forms of transportation and marketing must give way. If a better system of grain marketing were devised than the present plan based upon railroad transportation, present methods would be quickly supplanted.

Transportation by motor trucks has assumed amazing proportions. The fact that regulated motorized transportation is here to stay and will show even greater growth is generally accepted.

Our immediate concern, however, relates to the vast inroads made in the country grain business by the itinerant trucker, who zooms down our highways unregulated and irresponsible, recklessly dealing death and destruction to lives and property—a parasite to society and business—the trucker-peddler, if you please.

We have witnessed the development of this trucker-merchant business to the point where scores of country grain stations have reported complete stagnation of their business.

First, I would like to explain to you the history of a movement now under way to bring about some relief for the grain industry.

In a meeting of country elevator operators in southeastern Nebraska, it developed that some seventy-five of them were confronted with the cold fact that itinerant truckers had seized virtually all of their business. The result of that meeting was the appointment of a committee to confer with the country and terminal grain trade, farm organizations and others from three or four states. It was then decided to call a meeting in St. Joseph, Mo. In these sessions it was revealed that the grain trade had suffered a staggering loss of business. The Associated Southwest Country Elevators, representing 8,500 country elevators in nine states, immediately appointed fourteen sub-committees to make a study of the subjects advanced.

These committees reported to an executive committee of seven appointed by the Associated Southwest Country Elevators. Frank A. Theis of Kansas City was named chairman. Included in this executive group is Dave Milligan of your association. I was named secretary of this group.

Members of these sub-committees include state and national grain dealer associations, terminal markets, processor organizations, all of the co-operative associations and other farm organizations. When these committees met with us in Kansas City there was set in motion a definite program. There has been developed enough information to keep us busy for the next five years.

Your vital interest in this subject prompts me to discuss in some detail various phases we are studying through these committees. The first committee, and a very important one, was assigned the subject of the operations and effectiveness of the Kansas Port of Entry Law. The regulatory features of this law are having some effect on the itinerant truck problem. The thousands of trucks which pass through these port of entry points must meet several requirements before they are permitted to enter Kansas.

At one of these entry points, which we surveyed, it was found that an average of 5,000 trucks daily are checked at this one point alone. Among other things, they are required to register, be bonded, and have liability insurance and must pay a fee per ton mile for use of the Kansas highways. Their destination must be stated, and they are assigned a certain highway route. When stopped by state police in the interior if they are off this certified route they are immediately subjected to a heavy fine.

Another committee is analyzing the Motor Carrier Act. It is our opinion that that act even fully enforced is not going to correct the situation that confronts the grain trade. I repeat that the trucker-peddler who operates with no reliability or responsibility and is not regulated by the Motor Carrier Act is a menace to the country elevator.

We have a Tax and License Fee Committee, an Occupational License Committee, a Committee on Frauds. This last mentioned committee has revealed many unusual and slick methods used by these dy-by-night truckers in cheating farmers they buy from and sell to. One story particularly shows the scheming employed by these unscrupulous vendors. A trucker who had purchased a load of corn from a country eleva-

tor urged the dealer to call his banker to make sure his check was all right. The trucker gave the dealer a phone number to call which he said was his bank. A telephone connection was immediately made and a voice at the other end said this was the Farmers State Bank and that the trucker had a good account there and went ahead to identify the trucker as to size and personal appearance, which of course tallied. When the check went through there was not even a bank in the town he had telephoned. The trucker simply had an accomplice planted at a public telephone in a hotel in order to get a line of credit. The cheating in weights, misrepresentation of grades of grain, etc., are amazing.

We have a committee on Insurance and Bonds of which Dave Milligan is chairman. This is one of our most important committees, because thousands of trucks are operating on our highways in many states today with no insurance, no liability, and with reckless abandon for all laws. The daily press accounts of these truckers crashing into you or your family is rapidly arousing public sentiment into strict regulation and enforcement through state laws.

Our Safety Measures Committee is working with the Highway Commissions and state police in these states. A captain of Highway Police in Missouri addressing our meeting in Kansas City emphasized one point of particular interest, that farmer reaction to this wildcat trucking was that they were up in arms and willing to co-operate in any way to rule these fellows off the highways.

A questionnaire sent to originating territory for corn in Iowa and South Dakota showed that on the present crop 75 per cent had moved by truck. The territory of Southern Missouri and Kansas, an important corn consuming area normally supplied by Sioux City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City grain firms now were receiving 75 to 90 per cent of their corn for feeding purposes by trucks. Stations which shipped in 75 to 80 cars of corn by rail a month now were handling only 5 or 6 cars, the balance by truck. One enterprising oil station operator in Missouri spent his leisure time calling feeders to take their orders for corn. When corn truckers arrived at his service station he had orders awaiting them. His grain commission was the sale of gasoline in order to keep some business at that little station.

One former customer of a Kansas City grain firm wrote: "We are buying a car of corn from you today because there are no trucks in town and because we understand the Highway Commission in Iowa have declared an embargo on truck operations on the county highways on account of road conditions and they are limiting trucks to a gross weight of 6,000 pounds. However your car must be out today because we think tomorrow the trucks will be in here again."

We are all fully aware of this alarming encroachment on the grain merchandising business and that the activities of the trucker-peddler will continue to expand just so long as we sit idly by and permit non-regulation. The huge capacity of these itinerant trucks and their evading of taxes and other fees which every other industry is subjected to is placing them at an advantage which must be corrected.

The smaller trucks, two tons and less, which include farm trucks, delivery trucks, etc., are highly essential to agriculture and industry alike. It is this type of legitimate trucks which are paying their way in the costs of government and the upkeep of streets and highways, but behind which the large trucks hide to evade their share of responsibility to society and business.

It is imperative that we point out to the small towns the tremendous damage being done to their communities by the operation of large trucks. It will require proper education in all local communities as to just what this truck problem is. We have a committee for that purpose also.

Since this movement was launched by our association, we have been joined by allied industries such as the coal people, lumber, live stock, produce and others affected by this problem.

We expect to take the leadership to bring about proper legislation in all of our nine states, comprising Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. In each state, it is realized that conditions are entirely different, so that individual problems must be handled by committees in each respective state. It is not our purpose to bring any railroad lobby into the situation. We are not inspired by the railroads—we are out trying to fight for the existence of the grain industry.

The country dealer and the farmer are vitally interested for he is being rapidly convinced that the trucker-dealer can completely demoralize our whole system of doing business. We want the co-operation of each and everyone of you to bring these peddlers up to a competitive parity by forcing them to stand their share of costs to which all of us are contributing.

To pay out \$1,492,004,138, the A.A.A. used up \$83,021,202 in administrative expenses, or 5.6 per cent. In other words, the bureaucrats got over \$83,000,000.

Recommendations of Grain Grading Com'te

By E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n

Grain grades should first of all be simple, and not too complex, nor involve operations or equipment which it is impossible or impracticable for country grain dealers to employ, as otherwise margins must be widened to absorb the uncertainties and hazards of technical grading at terminal markets. A simple, practical set of grain grades, giving both buyer and seller accurate and the necessary information to determine within practical limitations the commercial value of the grain, should be the objective.

Oats—Our Committee is recommending that the new standard of oats shall be left "as is," except that No. 4 oats shall be cool, may be musty, weathered or badly stained. As you know, the present rules of grading oats require that all oats, regardless of the quality otherwise, if musty shall be graded "sample." Formerly, if oats were musty they were graded No. 4 white and would generally be discounted from $\frac{1}{2}$ c to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. In actual practice when oats are now degraded to "sample grades" for no other reason than a musty condition, discounts of from 2c to 6c per bushel are frequently assessed. A musty odor, as differing from a ground odor or a bin odor, is not always easily distinguished nor can the degree of the musty odor when present be definitely described. Oat odors are rather easily eliminated in terminal elevators, and in actual practice a musty notation on No. 4 white oats does not draw as heavy a discount as oats which are graded "sample grade." As country grain dealers, you appreciate the difficulty of buying oats on sample grade price, which, except for a musty odor, are otherwise of a No. 2 or No. 3 white quality. The change in this grade rule would save the country grain dealer no little grief.

Wheat—Our Committee is also considering the suggestion which has been made that moisture in wheat shall be a determining factor in grades and that the word "tough" shall be eliminated from the grade certificate. In view of the fact that moisture is a determining grade factor in corn, this merits study, and the committee would be glad to learn the views of the trade.

The Electric Moisture Meter—While wheat is not of great interest to the grain dealers of this territory, you will be interested to know of the problem that developed in the soft wheat states in determining moisture by the use of the Tagg Heppenstall electric moisture meter, because of its bearing in testing corn, which I will discuss later.

Last fall, wheat in the soft wheat states carried considerable excess moisture and official tests in terminal markets were running $\frac{1}{2}$ % to 1% more moisture than country grain dealers were able to obtain using their Brown-Duvel oil testers. Some thirty days after the crop started to move, country shippers first learned that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture had changed the temperature at which the Brown-Duvel oil testers were operated, from 180 degrees to 190 degrees, stating that by doing so they were able to more nearly approximate the results obtained by the electric tester, and that the tests obtained by running this higher temperature more nearly approximated the tests obtained by the standard so-called "dry oven test."

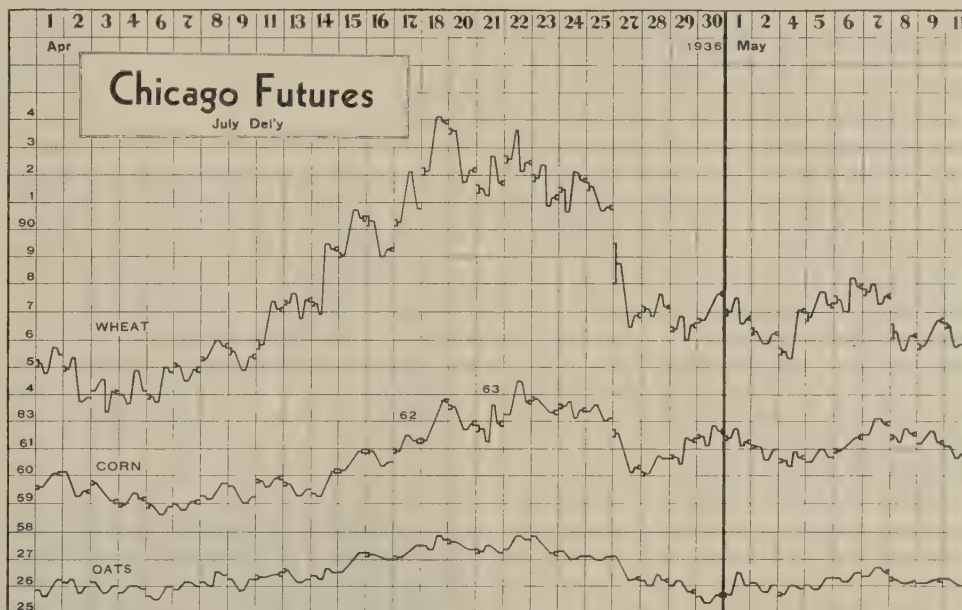
The change in determining moisture tests cost soft wheat dealers approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel in discounts before they were even aware of this change, and were able to change their buying basis to reflect this more severe grading. Mr. Hill advises that chemists whom he consulted inform him that by running oil temperature tests to 190 degrees that particles in the wheat are destroyed and converted into excess moisture. In any event, on the moisture tests obtained by the Brown Duvel tester operated at 180 degrees, grades of wheat had been established which were satisfactory to the milling and terminal grain trade and it seems unreasonable that a change should now be made to conform to a new electrical testing device which in effect raises the moisture test and requires a drier quality to make the standard grades of wheat.

During the fall months, the tests obtained by country grain shippers using the Brown-Duvel tester showed little variation with the tests reported by the federal inspectors who were using the electric moisture meter. As cold weather approached, however, country grain shippers found that moisture tests in terminal markets were running from $\frac{1}{2}$ % to $1\frac{1}{2}$ % higher than they were able to obtain using their oil testers. The greatest discrepancy seemed to occur during the extreme cold weather. The explanation for this seems reasonable in view of the fact that during the winter months constant freezing and even sub-zero temperatures prevailed so that there was no opportunity for a high moisture load of corn in a car of lower moisture corn to equalize or reach equilibrium. As high moisture corn is a better conductor of electricity than dry corn, the electric current will naturally follow through the high moisture kernels, following the line of least resistance, and register a higher moisture test than a true av-

Why the government should ever have installed testing equipment, which according to Mr. Parker's own statements, will not reflect a true and accurate test when grain of varying moisture content is to be tested, is difficult to understand. Corn shelled from outside cribs and even covered cribs during the winter

"Not the way the market has been," the trucker replied. "Yesterday we picked up a load of corn here in Nebraska and by the time we got down to our feeder with it, the market had gone off a couple of cents. We didn't make any money on that load. These fluctuations in the market leave us with no assurance of a profit. Sometimes we make nothing. Sometimes we make a little extra. We have to take our chances."

"Legislative declaration or finding is necessarily subject to the independent judicial review upon the facts and the law by courts of competent jurisdiction to the end that the constitution as the supreme law of the land may be maintained."



*At daily current rate of exchange.

Driveway Doors



Considering them unimportant in grain elevator construction compared with the building of strong foundations and tight bins, few grain dealers have gone to much expense to fit their driveways with safe, easily operated doors. Primarily driveway doors have been considered simple closures, to be opened in the morning, closed and locked at night.

Yet driveways, and driveway doors, the open sesame of the country grain elevator, can be trade magnets, or trade repellents, according to the way they are arranged and constructed.

Many types of driveway doors are in common use in the country grain elevators of North America. Some open inward, some open outward, and others roll on hanger rails across the driveway opening. An improved type, the convenient overhead door, hand or motor operated, has recently made its belated appearance in driveway openings.

Doors That Swing In

Doors that swing inward have the advantage of laying flat against the driveway walls, out of the way, when hung on strong hinges and hooked securely to the wall. They should be constructed of relatively light material, as even the best hanging suffers severe strain in the wide driveways that must be provided to accommodate the wide trucks in use today. Some of these doors are split vertically and the two sections joined together by hinges so as to fold back out of the way.

The remodeled driveway of the Farmers Elevator Co., Clarion, Ia., is equipped with inward opening doors, each 10 ft. high and 6½ ft. wide, at each end of the driveway. Each door is hung on three strong hinges.

One door in the "Entrance" opening is cut through the middle for a small door to admit visitors. Thru this small, separately padlocked door the elevator driveway may be conveniently entered by pedestrians without opening the large doors.

Inward opening doors are difficult to close on windy days, taxing a man's strength due to the wide area against which wind can exert pressure, but it is claimed they are less difficult to handle than hanging or outward swinging doors.

Doors That Swing Out

Driveway doors that open outward and are hooked to posts or driveway guard rails have proven so difficult to handle in the wind, and subject to so many hazards while open, they are not considered efficient closures and are seldom found even in old houses. No experienced elevator operator would attempt to open or close them while a truck or team was in the driveway in order to check the draught. Handling large doors is a real chore to be undertaken only in the morning and again at night.

Hanging Doors

The majority of the new modern elevators are equipped with doors hanging on grooved wheels which run on a rail just above the driveway opening on the outside of the driveway, and secured by a guide rail at the bottom. Where the driveway entrance or exit is flush

with the side of the elevator the hanging doors are usually rolled on a rail supported by the building, but where this arrangement is not practical a special frame is often built to hold the doors in an open position.

A variation of the hanging door is the divided door, two hanging doors meeting at the middle of the driveway entrance or exit to close the opening. Another variation is the jointed hanging door, carried on a rail to a position flat against an inside wall of the driveway.

Hanging doors are a great improvement over the old type of swinging doors that opened outward, but all are subject to the hazards of wind and weather. Users of such doors warn that a strong wind has an uncanny way of making the door bind against its guide rails, and in the course of time the weather rusts the rollers until they turn hard and creak resentfully. Then the door may become so difficult to open and close that pinch bar marks occur behind it where the operator is forced to use mechanical help, as is the case with a large number of the doors of similar type used on box cars. Ball bearing hangers are a great help, but even ball bearing hangers need oil and their bearings are difficult to reach.

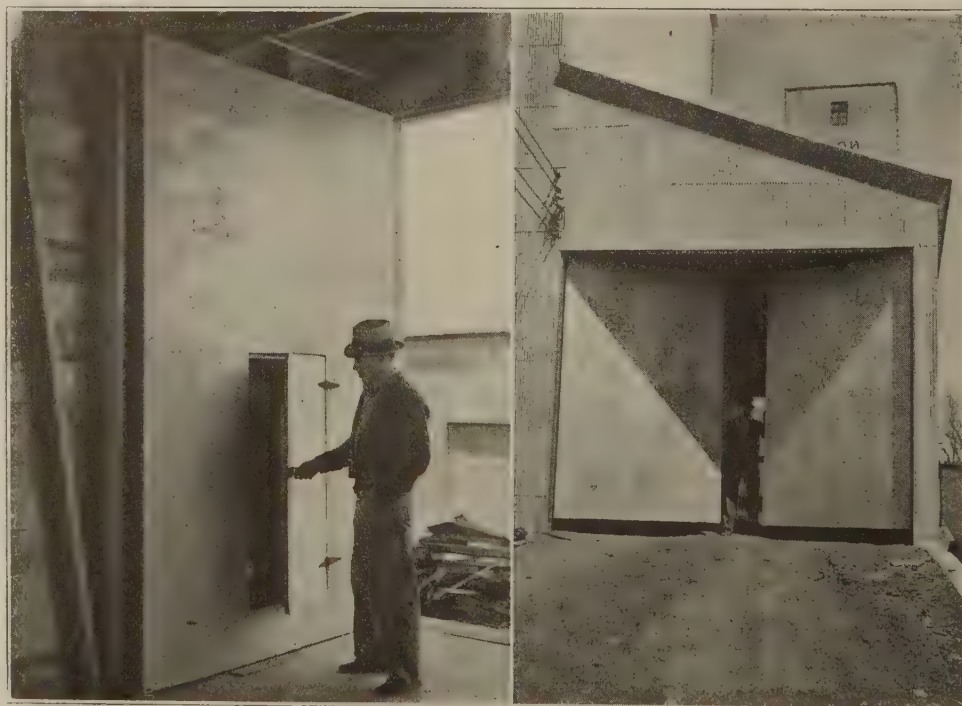
Overhead Spring Doors

In at least one case an enterprising Iowa grain dealer has gone to the expense of installing an overhead balanced door at one end of his driveway. Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., at Alta, Ia., says he

would not be without it, now that he has enjoyed the convenience of its automatic operation, and noted its effect on the farmers and truckers who come to his elevator to sell or buy grain. This door is divided horizontally into five sections and joined together by hinges. This door is 10 feet wide and 10½ feet high and is carried on rollers along a track from its closed position up out of the way. Strong steel springs at each side of the door lighten the load on a ⅓rd h.p. motor that opens and closes the door by means of a pinion gear, pulling a rack along a guide rail. Altho this flexible door requires 12 ft. of space to stretch itself under the driveway roof, it leaves 10½ ft. of clearance and does not roll far enough back in the 32 ft. driveway to interfere with operation of the pneumatic truck lift. It cost the elevator company nearly \$300 by the time it was installed.

Manager Schuelke notes that the farmers like to dump their loads in the shelter that the closed door provides, and truck drivers show a preference for his elevator. Altho it closes only one end of the driveway, this door completely stops the driveway draughts that are the bane of every elevator in wintry weather.

Some heavy overhead doors are formed of a single unit, yet through the assistance of springs or balancing weights are easily and quickly closed or opened in spite of any wind that may be blowing. The resistance of the old-time difficult door long since won a permanent place in the discards. The elevator manager is entitled



Remodeled Driveway Doors of Farmers Elevator at Clarion, Ia.

to have one of the more efficient easily operated overhead doors.

The T. E. Ibberson Co. write: One of our Standard installations for driveways where the door is split vertically in the center provides that half the door is rolling out past the corner of the elevator next to the building, and the other half rolling away from the driveway. The brace across the middle of door is made out of a 2x6 to keep the door from warping.

The doors are hung on National No. 88 track which is bird proof, with No. 88 Barn Door Rollers, and the frame work for supporting the track is a standard frame work.

In most of our recent elevators we are equipping these driveway doors with a Richard-Wilcox set of track and hinges, which permits the door to fold in against the driveway wall and against the cribbing, split in the middle, having four doors to an opening, and we equip these doors with special hinges so that they fold back against the wall so that the entire opening is in the clear. This permits trucks with stock racks going thru the door opening without it being possible for such racks to come in contact with the door.

Milwaukee Names Entertainment Com'te for National Meet

President J. V. Lauer, of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, has appointed the following com'te to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors to the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. which will be held in Milwaukee Oct. 12 and 13.

H. M. Stratton, chairman; Edward Labudde, O. R. Sickert, W. A. Hottensen, E. J. Koppelkam, Arthur J. Riebs, J. Walter Rice, Walter K. Weschler, Lawrence K. Teweles, A. L. Johnstone, J. Howard Mallon, John W. Jouno, E. H. Hiemke, J. P. Hessburg, H. H. Peterson.

More Cars Ordered

During the month of April the railroad companies placed orders for 3,650 freight cars. In April, 1935, freight car orders were only 600.

The Nickel Plate, on April 30, ordered 500 box cars.

Iowa Markets Wiped Out by Trucker Merchants

[From an address by Pres. J. Clyde Smith before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.]

In the ten towns in Grundy County, from Jan. 1st, 1935, to Jan. 1st, 1936, 156 foreign trucks purchased grain, the number of trips averaged, we do not know, but one elevator alone, sold to foreign trucks, one hundred sixty-seven thousand bushels. We have no record of the amount of coal and lumber brot in and grain taken out, weighed on other than elevator scales.

There is no question, but what these trucks would have averaged an Iowa six ton license, for we find the most of them averaged over 12,500 lbs. to the load, and we find five that carry from 19,620 lbs. to 28,300 lbs. per load of coal, lumber or grain. This being the case, a six ton load, they would have paid the state of Iowa, for I. R. C. permit, Property and Liability Insurance, Cargo Insurance and License fee, \$358.00 before they turned a wheel, should they have been compelled to comply with our law to operate in this state.

The 156 trucks would have paid to the state a total of \$55,848.00 or enough to keep approximately 610 pupils in the public schools for one year, or they would have maintained all the primary roads in the county for one year, and built 10.8 miles of gravel, and the cost per mile for maintenance is \$300.00 per mile for paving \$400.00 per mile for black top, \$500.00 per mile for gravel, and the cost of putting to grade and graveling in Grundy County is approximately \$2900.00 per mile.

What did they pay the state of Iowa? Not a dime. Are the Iowa roads going to stand up under such traffic, and who pays the bill? Is it any wonder the Iowa trucker kicks like a bay steer, when a trucker comes over the line with only a \$10.50 license on a \$25.00 and up truck, and hauls as much as it will pull in low gear up the hills, both coal and lumber in and grain out?

What are the Grain, Coal and Lumbermen going to do, turn the business over to the curbstone broker and use the office as a place to listen to your old friend tell how the checks came back, or are they going to fight to hold the business that has taken years to build?

Approximately there are sixty-five miles of railroad in Grundy County. Of this amount five towns are on 25 miles of rails, and we find that the part of their taxes that go to the road fund, equals \$15.34 for every mile of primary road in the county. What the other 40 miles pay we do not know, but here is the way the business on the 25 miles has held up for six years, 1930 to 1935 inclusive: They hauled an average of 918½ carloads per year out. In 1935 the total was 458 carloads, or 460½ carloads under the average. As to grain alone, in that time the railroads hauled an average of 381½ cars out, per year, in 1935 they hauled 234 cars, or 147 less than the six-year average. Is it any wonder the railroads are beginning to holler along with the country grain dealer and others, whose business may be ruined?

In looking over all the abbreviations I pos-

sibly can find, I seem to be unable to find anything that attempts to regulate the tramp truck, so long as they comply with the laws of the state from which they come, everything is hunky dory, bring in the coal and lumber, take out the grain and feed, and to hell with the fellow in business, who pays the taxes.

We know that trucking is here to stay and has become a necessity, but we also know that they should be regulated, if not, the finance companies will still be doing plenty of business long after the government has taken over the railroads, and the grain dealer is running a beer joint or hot dog stand in his office, and taking in a load of grain now and then as a side line.

And for the Grain, Coal and Lumber dealers who have not as yet had the experience that a lot of the rest of the boys have had, don't get excited, keep your shirt on, it's coming, and when it does, you will need more than a liver pill to take the taste out of your mouth, and at the end of the year you probably will need a little red ink to finish the year's business.

All recall the story about the fellow who locked the barn after the horse was gone. Well, don't let us follow this folly, get in line and do something, it's the preservation of our business, as well as everyone connected with Grain, Coal and Lumber.

I do not know what is the best plan to be worked out, but I do know the one doing the greatest number of people the greatest amount of good, would not be bad, but living in Iowa, and having the support of the Iowa truckers as we do, I believe and advocate, that no truck, should be allowed to travel the highways of the state, without first complying with the Iowa law to the letter, and if the neighboring states do not like it, that's well and good with us.

I did not expect you to agree with me, if you did we would have none of your opinions or criticism, and if any of you think you would like your business location where the trucks do all the transporting, I don't believe you will have any trouble getting along the abandoned line of the Omaha branch, from Sioux City to Wynot, Nebr.

Consumer Co-operatives

A new type of consumer co-operative is being actively fostered by the Washington State Department of Public Welfare, and supported by grants of state and federal funds. The ass'n office is actively investigating, aided by a number of other trade ass'ns.

Specific authority for the new co-ops. is found in Chapter 118, Laws of 1935, Sec. 3. This provision was apparently unnoticed by most until the state recently started granting them money. Largely organized by relief clients, and fostered by the Commonwealth Builders organization, which is said to have secured the inclusion of Sec. 3 in the Act, these co-ops. sell memberships to anyone who will buy, at \$5.00 each. Such members participate in dividends, if any, but the stores will sell anything to anybody, and apparently at any price.

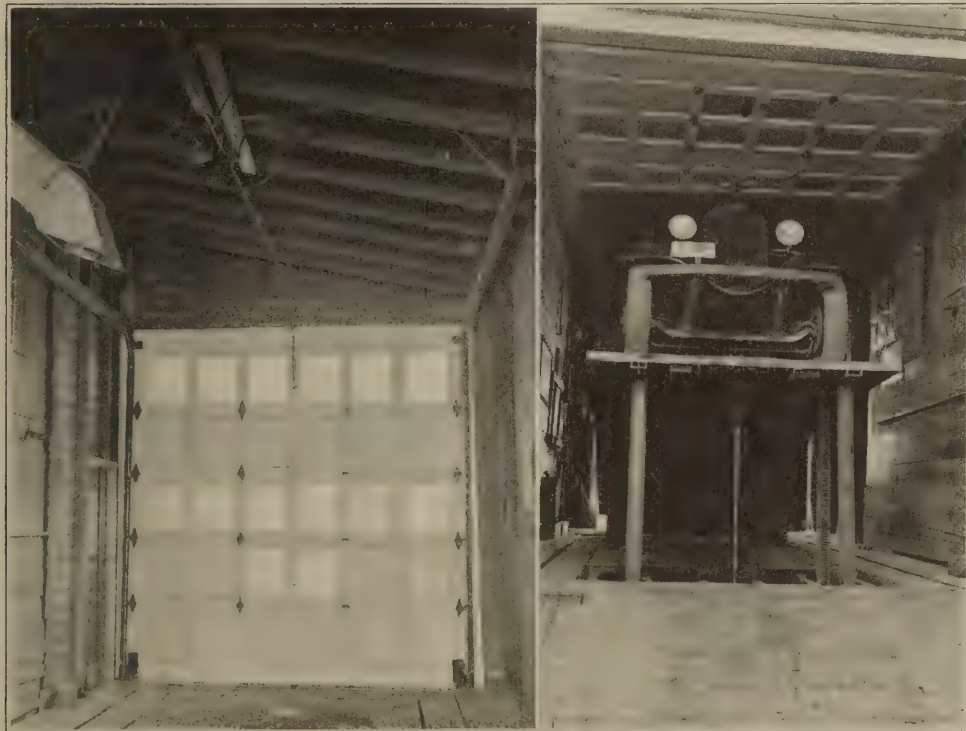
Local co-operatives are already functioning in a small way at Blaine, Walla Walla, Maltby, Monroe, Snohomish, Clinton, Aberdeen, Kelso, Battleground, Puyallup (well-known T. H. Shaw is prominent there), Yacolt, Tacoma, White Bluffs, Auburn, Darrington, Bellingham, Kent, Port Angeles, Leavenworth, Toppenish, Colville, Yakima, with a new, large general store being started in Spokane.

We will know more about this in a short time. It seems to have been under way for some time, and is just now bursting into bloom, fertilized with about \$200,000 of state and federal money. Evidently, we are being taxed to put ourselves out of business. We'll see.—Floyd Oles, mgr., Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Grain Farms in United States

In 1934 there were 6,812,350 farms in the United States, and, according to the Bureau of the Census, 1,150,865 threshed winter wheat and 227,130 spring and durum. Corn for grain was harvested on 4,055,986; oats on 1,234,251; rye on 180,573; barley on 544,625; flaxseed on 46,998; grain sorghum for grain on 159,897 farms.

After the government attorney had completed his argument against Arthur W. Cutten, Apr. 27, Chief Justice Hughes told counsel for Cutten it was unnecessary to make the contemplated reply, the government evidently having made out no case in its efforts to disbar Cutten from trading.



The Motor Operated Overhead Spring Door of Farmers Elevator at Alta, Ia.

Sioux City Entertains Western Association

Resolutions protesting the Jones exchange commodity bill now pending in Congress; and demanding that the State of Iowa set up legislation to compel foreign commercial trucks operating on Iowa roads to bear their just share of expense in the construction and maintenance of the roads, were among the actions taken at the 36th annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n held at Sioux City, Ia., Apr. 22-23.

Wednesday Morning Session

PRES. J. CLYDE SMITH, Grundy Center, presided at the opening session Wednesday morning.

MAYOR BILL HAYES, Sioux City, warmly welcomed the delegates. He called attention to the recent non-political gathering in Sioux City that protested the vast increase in imports of agricultural products, as a fact exposing meeting. "The drought," said Mayor Hayes, "may have justified imports last year, but so far this year we have excellent moisture in Iowa and prospects promise a good grain crop.

"Agriculture is a basic industry of the United States. When we translate the startling import figures on grains and meats into farm economics they mean loss of market, and a sharp reduction in living standards of farmers. Everything possible should be done to reduce or stop these heavy imports that destroy the domestic market for our own farmers."

PRES. SMITH expressed the appreciation of the delegates for the warm welcome, then said:

President Smith's Address

There are four states well represented here by influential grain and feed dealers of those states, and we also have with us our very good friends from the terminal markets, and other grain receiving centers, and with the many important questions that are facing the country and terminal grain dealer today, I am sure it will be a great deal of benefit to all of us.

After the last couple of years of trying to figure out the different arrangements of the alphabet, what they stand for and what good they have been to the grain merchant and the agricultural belt in general, I am still up in the air, and with the reduction of grain, cotton, live stock and so forth and with the heavy importations of those products and their substitutes, some with too small a duty on and many on the free list, it has been and is a great detriment to our business. We have been asked not to produce or compelled not to do so, while we are importing grain, cotton, meats, and so forth, and their substitutes, feeding our people with the products we can, but don't raise on account of this program, I am wondering if it is not about time to gather up the cards, shuffle, throw out the joker, and have another deal, with no cards wild.

Getting back to the Association, with the strenuous times ahead of us, and profiting by what we have been passing through, I believe no dealer can afford not to be a member of some Ass'n. Of course we would like to have you in the Western, but at least join some one of them, get behind it, work, do something, and try to keep the business up to the standard it should hold. You will receive benefits in proportion to what you give to your ass'n.

SECY D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, read the ass'n's financial report, called attention to the attendance prizes and gave his annual field report, which follows:

Secretary Milligan's Report

The last fiscal year of the Ass'n has been a very interesting period. However, it has been very difficult to extend the activities of the Ass'n during the winter as road conditions made traveling almost impossible. Ordinarily the Association would have held many group meetings during that period.

Many elevators are located on the main and branch lines of the M. & St. L. railroad which are directly affected by the proposed abandonment. The present proposal is to divide a portion of the M. & St. L. railroad among the other carriers operating in the same territory and allowing the residue of the line to be abandoned entirely. Many miles of trackage

probably will be included in the latter division.

The interest of the country shippers has been represented in this state by the Commerce Counsel of the state of Iowa, and he has appeared at practically all the hearings, including the ones just completed at Minneapolis.

Definite decisions have not yet been released concerning all the parcels of the M. & St. L., but we are informed that the portion of the M. & St. L. railroad between Storm Lake and Rembrandt had been sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, leaving, however, the balance of that branch line from Rembrandt to Spencer to be torn up.

The Ass'n has been attempting to work out a solution at numerous points so that the dealers having facilities on the M. & St. L. road might be served by other railroads operating at the same station. However, this possibility is not always desirable or possible. At least twenty elevators in the state face the possibility of losing railroad facilities entirely.

Grain Grades: 1935-6 represented a very difficult year for dealers handling grain in the areas where poor quality grain was raised. In fact, this includes the largest acreage within the state.

Right now we are having many complaints concerning the grading of corn and oats at the terminals with special emphasis as to the wide market variations in the determination of the discounts in oat grading. The greatest factor is the large quantity of small pin oats which have been graded "cereal oats" under the present grades, and which in turn caused a heavy discount which many believe is unwarranted. Personally, we believe that the term "cereal oats" in itself is a misnomer, as it does not express what is intended to be within that grade. We can think of many other terms that could be used that would be more applicable.

In the matter of grading corn, with the high percentage of moisture and damage that we have now, the problem has become very serious, so far as the local dealers are concerned. In many instances grain is being shipped to the terminals for the account of the farmer and subject to the grades and discounts received at the final destination. Everyone will agree that it is very difficult to sort and determine the damaged kernels, as the human factor of the inspector enters into the equation so materially.

Many of the so-called blue kernels may or may not be included in the damaged portion. We naturally have a great deal of confusion in grading grain during the years of poor quality, and the past year has been no exception to the rule. Personally, I think that so far as the grain dealer or farmer is concerned that there would be a considerable advantage in widening the per cent of damage and moisture within the grades and thus reducing the number of grades under the Grain Standards Act.

Iowa Farmers Association

Members of our Association will be interested to know that Mr. Wilbur Thompson, formerly secretary of the Farmers Ass'n of Fort Dodge has recently resigned from that position to accept the position of secretary and vice-president of the Omaha Bank of Co-operatives of Omaha. Mr. Thompson has been a very capable and hard-working executive, and it is with great regret that we learned of his resignation. We are pleased, however, to announce that Mr. D. E. Edison, who has been connected with the Farmers Ass'n for a number of years, has been promoted to the position of secretary to succeed Mr. Thompson. Mr. Edison's record with the Association was a recommendation for the promotion. I am sure that the two associations will have the same spirit of co-operation and good-fellowship in the future as we have had in the past.

Proposed Emergency Grain Rates

As a result of the combined efforts of the representatives of the various grain exchanges in the Middle West, it is our pleasure to note that the railroads are asking for permission to establish an emergency rate for corn originating from Iowa, northeast Nebraska, and southeast South Dakota for shipment to southeastern Nebraska, southeastern Kansas and southwest Missouri.

I am reliably informed that Mr. Walter Scott, secretary of the Kansas City Grain Exchange and Mr. Freeman Bradford, secretary of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, were primarily instrumental in securing this rate reduction. If possible, we would like to have these gentlemen explain to the convention just how this emergency rate will affect the territory of Iowa and the surrounding states.

In general, it may be said that this emergency rate is one of the first answers of the railroad to the truck competition, and that it is a step forward in the right direction to regain some of the corn movement that has been handled by the long distance trucks.

Trucking Problem

The last year has seen a marked increase in the hauling of grain by truck from Iowa.

When this movement first started 5 years ago all felt that truck hauling was temporary so far as long distances were concerned. However, that has not proved to be the case. With the increased power equipment for trucks plus the large capacities that are permitted for truck and trailer on our highways, we now have the greatest movement of grain by truck that this section has ever known.

The problem of trucks, so far as the grain dealers are concerned, did not end with the extension of driveways, larger scales and other physical changes in the elevator property that became necessary. That was only a small portion of the problem. The greatest problem has been to devise means and methods of handling the bouncing rubber checks.

As a result of these problems a meeting was sponsored at St. Joseph last fall, later followed by a meeting at Kansas City, which was developed under the leadership of the Southwest Grain Ass'n comprising state associations in some eight or ten states.

In these meetings, it was discovered that every member of the grain trade was interested in the problem. It was not only the grain shipper from Iowa, but it was also the man representing the grain facilities at the deficit area, and the broker and commission merchant at the terminal markets who were adversely affected.

As a result of the last meeting, a permanent organization has been set up and of which executive committee your secretary is acting as a member.

Mr. S. W. Wilder has for a number of years been exceedingly active in the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n and also in the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., its insurance affiliation.

Mr. Wilder's ability and activities in this state, along with his interest and activities in the National Ass'n recently brought recognition in the form of election as president of the National Ass'n.

The members of the Western Ass'n feel

SIoux CITY

offers every facility
for the efficient buying,
selling, and storing
of grain

James E. Bennett & Co.

Eales Grain & Feed Co.

Flanley Grain Co.

The Fleischmann Malting Co.

International Milling Co.

Lamson Bros. Co.

McMaster-Lenoir Grain Co.

J. J. Mullaney & Son Co.

Terminal Grain Corporation

Western Terminal Elevator Co.

greatly honored in the election of Mr. Wilder as president of the National Ass'n and are appreciative of the many compliments that are being extended to him and to the National for the excellent work that is being accomplished.

Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—1935 was a year of great progress in the insurance company, both in the increase in assets as well as the increase in reserve and surplus for the policy holders. You will be interested to know that as of Dec. 31, 1935, that the insurance company had \$50,000.00 more cash on hand than its total liabilities.

The cash portion of the company assets totaled \$187,000.00 in some forty banks. The total assets being \$276,000.00. This is one of the strongest insurance companies operating in the state and we know that all of our members are proud of the record that has been made.

Legislative Year: 1936-37 will be a legislative year for Iowa, which brings to our attention the fact that a great deal of work will have to be developed in order to protect our interests during the next fiscal year. Each member of our ass'n should contact the prospective members of the legislature to secure their friendship and cooperation in our agricultural marketing problems of the country elevator dealers.

S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids, pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, called attention to legislative problems that demand the united opposition of all members of the state and national ass'ns. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, former pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers Natl. Ass'n, described the Jones commodity exchange bill in detail and gave a resume of the efforts of the grain trade's legislative com'te which was successful in winning a rehearing on the bill before the Senate Com'te. "The Jones Bill," he said, "is an amendment to the Grain Futures Act of 1922, and would give the Department of Agriculture full supervision over terminal grain markets. Its 16 pages of fine print authorize the Sec'y of Agriculture to set up rules and regulations to curb short selling, eliminate indemnity trading, and hamper future trading as "undue burdens on interstate commerce," and would authorize him to delegate his authority to a commission of bureaucrats.

"The Supreme Court has ruled that Congress has no power under the constitution to delegate law making authority to a commission, or administrative body. Yet the Jones Bill, indefinite in itself, seeks to delegate law making authority to the Sec'y of Agriculture or his commission.

"Curbing of manipulation, limiting or abolishing short selling, hampering future trading with bureaucratic limits, would have a direct effect on the country grain business. The

speculator cushions the markets. If he is eliminated thru legislation buyers and sellers of grain will have no adequate means for hedging their operations, and will be forced to take larger margins at the expense of the producers and consumers.

"Section 4 H of the bill would limit contracting deliveries of grain by elevators in the country to 5 or 10 days ahead. Those of you who work with feeders would find this a serious restriction on your businesses.

"Thru your affiliation with the National Ass'n you bear a part in this fight to keep the futures markets open and equal for all who buy and sell agricultural products."

MR. WILDER offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted, with instructions to the ass'n sec'y to wire it to Hon. Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the Senate Com'te:

We, the grain dealers operating country elevators in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, dealing in grain, food, and farm products and representing a group that comes in contact with thousands of dirt farmers, desire to enter our solemn protest with your honorable com'te, against favorable recommendation and/or passage of HR 6772, commonly known as the Jones Bill. The proposed legislation is vicious, unconstitutional and only places more restrictions to hinder the free flow of agricultural products, and as in all previous legislation of this character, the loss in price finally falls on the producer.

PRES. SMITH appointed the following com'tes:

NOMINATIONS: Perry Walters, Toledo, chairman; W. C. Walker, Boone, and J. F. Mueller, Calamus.

RESOLUTIONS: Earl Galbraith, Sac City, chairman; Hugh Hale, Royal, and B. M. Stoddard, Sloan.

H. J. Schweitert, Chicago, won the attendance prize.

Adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. SMITH presided at the second session, devoted to transportation.

GEO. POTGETER, Steamboat Rock, described bookkeeping forms and bookkeeping methods, illustrating with samples of the actual forms used. He was an advocate of a "form for every purpose, and a purpose for every form," and had devised a rack for keeping forms organized convenient to use. "A transaction," said Mr. Potgeter, "is the receipt or disbursement of merchandise or cash. Bookkeeping

properly begins with the making of a written record of every transaction from which the bookkeeper can make his entries in the records of the company." He is quoted elsewhere in this number.

THOMAS B. HUFF, Sioux City, pres. of the new Transportation Ass'n of America, which has for its purpose the co-ordination of all forms of transportation, refused to consider government ownership an adequate remedy for the railroad problem. He said:

"One of three reasons is back of every case of government ownership of rail lines in foreign countries. The reason is political, military, or financial. If government ownership of rail lines comes in this country it will be for financial reasons.

"Under private ownership the rail lines of this country have given better service at lower cost than is enjoyed in any foreign country.

"It is impossible for a government owned project to make money unless it is free from political control. Political pressure is an inherent disadvantage under which a state owned project must labor. In Canada the Canadian Pacific Lines make about \$50,000,000 a year, but the government owned Canadian National loses this amount. In this country a half century has seen abandonment of most of the 3900 municipal public utilities that have been started, and the 15% of them that remain in existence charge higher rates than the privately owned utilities in spite of lower taxes. Where municipally owned public utilities are operated at private utility rates taxes are materially higher than where private utilities operate.

"The Wheeler Bill carries a joker. It provides that stock and bond holders shall be reimbursed with a minimum rate of interest equivalent to the 1934 income of the particular railroad. In 1934 few railroads had any net income. If the government should take over the railroads under this proposed bill, the government would have practically no responsibility to the stock and bond holders of the railroads.

"The public is entitled to co-ordination of all forms of transportation in a balanced system, conducted by reliable, dependable management, without discrimination between rails, trucks, airplanes or waterways. That is the purpose of our ass'n."

PRES. SMITH gave a resume of data on trucking in Grundy county, which is quoted elsewhere in this number.

W. R. SCOTT, Kansas City, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade, explained the efforts of Com'te on Truck Regulation, of the Southwest Grain Ass'n, to find means of curbing the depredations of itinerant truckers. Trucking com'tes, he said, are being appointed in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado and are being supported by all interested industries.

Two remedies are in view, one raising truck cost to force rates competitive with rail rates, the other a reduction of rail rates. Trucking costs can be raised, he explained, by enforced regulations on safety, loads, hours of service for drivers, occupations, sales, and mileage taxes and enforced insurance. Mr. Scott's address is published fully elsewhere in this number.

Joe McNally, Toledo, was awarded a brief case as the attendance prize at the close of this session.

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Sioux City Banquet

An excellent banquet was served those at the convention Wednesday evening. C. C. Flanley, pres. of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, presided, Rev. F. B. Shaner pronounced the invocation, and J. C. Mullaney was introduced as the toastmaster.

TOASTMASTER MULLANEY introduced several leading lights of the Western Ass'n, and visitors from other states, before promising a new outlook on the grain business from "Howard Whitehead, a commissioner from the British Department of Agriculture, on 6 months' leave of absence, to the United States Department of Agriculture." In an hour and a half of odious comparison between British and American customs the speaker drew fire from his audience. A part of the audience staunchly demanding freedom of expression and courtesy to

Officers and Directors Western Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n



Seated: Vice-Pres. Ronald C. Booth, Cedar Rapids; Pres. J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines.

Standing: Directors W. C. Walker, Boone; S. P. Mason, Sioux City; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; Field Sec'y Jack Westerfield, Des Moines; Directors Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; Mark Murphy, Onawa; Hugh Hale, Royal; John F. Mueller, Calamus.

the guest, a part of it demanded that the speaker be bodily ejected from the room. At the peak pitch of emotional discord the speaker pulled off his mustache, changed his glasses and revealed the hoax in his identity as Arthur Briese, an after dinner speaker, "who had never even been in England."

Thursday Morning Session

Pres. Smith presided at the third session.

R. B. BOWDEN, Minneapolis, sec'y Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n, ably defended the grain business and democracy in a rapid fire address that covered a wide range of economics and philosophy. Said Mr. Bowden:

"Wheat goes back in history to the first records of man. For 5,000 years it has been the 'staff of life.' Yet this is the first generation that has been able to produce all the wheat it can consume.

"In the Northwest we have 1,234 elevators operated by few more than 25 companies. That looks like big business. But the measure of big business is economic. When a business grows to the point of diminishing returns and can no longer give better service for less cost, when it must have monopolies or legislation to protect its income and increase the load on its customers to continue to live, then it is growing too big.

"The biggest business in this country is taxation. Operating less efficiently it has constantly increased its burdens on the people, borrowing until the indebtedness has grown to \$250 per capita. When the elevators are able to reduce handling cost by as little as 1c a bushel they feel they have increased potential users and widened the market. This economic law does not find favor in politics.

"Farmers are closely organized, much more closely organized than we appreciate. It makes them strong politically. And today in Iowa there are two government agencies willing to loan sufficient money to groups of farmers to build or buy facilities to compete with regular established elevators. Farmers' organizations are closely tied up with a national organization. Sometimes I think grain dealers are committing economic suicide by their failure to more strongly support their state and national organizations.

"The grain business is less afraid of politics than would appear. It knows that politics ebb and flow. But it is very much concerned with the preservation of democracy. The alternatives are fascism, communism, or a dictatorship, all of which have been tried in foreign countries, and failed to improve the well being of the people. Democracy in this country, where we have only 7 per cent of the people of the world, has brought us 58 per cent of the telephone and 44 per cent of the radio sets among countless benefits that are not enjoyed by others. We are concerned with saving democracy as the most successful form of government any people have enjoyed."

E. H. SEXAUER, Brookings, S. D., member of the Uniform Grades Com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, talked on com'ite recommendations, mentioning clarification of moisture as a grading factor by the return to use of the Brown-Duval testers by some inspection departments grading corn. More of his address appears elsewhere in this issue.

A grades discussion followed Mr. Sexauer's address. A number of dealers complained of double discounts by processors, low grading of oats due to a small amount of pin oats, and the problem of conforming country grading with returns from terminals.

Election of officers replaced J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center, as pres. for a second term. R. C. Booth, Cedar Rapids, was made vice-pres. Directors for three years are the expiring terms, re-elected. They are: Hugh Hale, Royal; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg. S. P. Mason, Sioux City, was

elected to take the place of R. C. Booth on the directorate.

Pres. Smith appointed as a com'ite on uniform grades: W. C. Walker, Boone; Art Murray, Bancroft; Frank Milligan, Jefferson.

Earl Galbraith, chairman of the Resolutions Com'ite read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Object to Commodity Exchange Act

RESOLVED, that we hereby formally protest and object to pending legislation H. R. 6772 known as the Commodity Exchange Act as not embodying definite laws or regulations for a vital part of our grain marketing system but passing to a department of our Federal government complete authority to impose rules and regulations which a commission of three men may consider desirable. This form of regulation we believe is unconstitutional and would maintain continuous uncertainty and injurious apprehension thruout the grain trade.

We wish particularly, to oppose and object to the provision in this legislation legalizing the payment of a rebate or refund to member associations of cooperatives, or any other organization which would definitely be an unfair trade practice and a discrimination against individual or independently owned competitive grain handling organizations.

We believe that any regulations concerning the handling of grain and the conduct of such exchanges should be only such as authorized by direct act of Congress and not under rules and regulations conceived and enforced by any bureau or commission or otherwise. We recommend that copy of this resolution be sent to the chairman of the committee on agriculture and forestry.

Tax Commercial Trucks for Use of Highways

WHEREAS, the primary road system of Iowa has become and is now the right-of-way for commercial motor truck transportation and has become the roadway for great transcontinental and interstate motor freight transportation systems, and

Whereas, the commercial motor trucks operating over the highways of Iowa do not contribute their proportionate share toward the cost of construction and maintenance of these highways, and foreign trucks operating in and across the state of Iowa, pay little or nothing toward the cost and maintenance of these highways although these highways furnish the right-of-way for foreign trucks operated by great motor truck transportation systems, and

Whereas, commercial motor trucks have taken over and now monopolize the primary road system of Iowa to the serious inconvenience and great danger to the road motorists, it is

Resolved by the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n that the commercial motor trucks should be required to pay to the state of Iowa a tax for the use of the highways or the state commensurate with the use made by said com-

mercial trucks and that foreign trucks operating into and across the state of Iowa should be required to contribute their proportionate share to the cost of construction and maintenance of these highways and that a tax should be imposed upon such foreign trucks commensurate with the use made by such trucks of the highways of the state of Iowa, and be it further

Resolved, that no foreign trucks operating into or across the state of Iowa should be relieved from the obligation of paying the license fees and taxes imposed upon them by the laws of the state of Iowa, either through reciprocal agreements or otherwise and that no reciprocal agreements of any kind should be entered into by the state of Iowa which have for their purpose of exemption of foreign commercial trucks from the payment of license fees and taxes imposed by the laws of Iowa.

Federal Oat Grades Unfair

We believe that the present Federal oat grades are unfair in as much as no grade is provided for musty oats, except sample grade. The grade of No. 3 and No. 4 oats should bear the notation, "musty" or "slightly musty" if otherwise entitled to that grade.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Sioux City Grain Exchange for its hospitality and a vote of appreciation to the officers for their services.

The Stag

All registered at the convention were guests of the Sioux City Grain Exchange at a Dutch Lunch on the grain exchange floor Thursday afternoon.

Ham sandwiches, cheese sandwiches, stuffed olives, ripe olives, coffee, and beer were served the guests in great profusion, to the limits of every appetite.

Budweiser's electric eye served most of the beer. Guests stood in line to hold their glasses under the spigot and see the beer flow automatically. Keg after keg was tapped, until the 112 gallon supply was completely exhausted.

The guests spent the afternoon visiting local offices and exchanging ideas and experiences.

Western Convention Notes

Lamson Bros. Co. transformed the "Corn Room" into a brokerage office, with a new "convention" blackboard of which Art Torkelson, hospitable greeter, was very proud. Geo. E. Booth, who can call most of the Iowa trade by their first names, and E. F. Thompson, partners

The Sioux City Ladies' Committee Captured a Chicago Visitor



Seated, left to right, are Mrs. Paul Larson, Mrs. S. P. Mason, George E. Booth and Mrs. Wm. Johnson.

Standing, are Paul Larson, Mrs. Stanley Eales, J. C. Mullaney, Mrs. C. E. McDonald, Mrs. J. C. Mullaney and C. C. Flanley.

in the company, took part in extending greetings.

MANY ROOMS about the hotel attracted visitors between convention sessions and features.

BARON SWENSON had a great deal of fun on the Exchange floor during the "stag" snapping pictures of groups with an empty camera.

MODERN GRAIN cleaning machinery was displayed by the Hart-Carter Co. E. W. Schatz and C. C. St. Cyr handled demonstrations, showing clean separations of oats and barley, often found mixed in northern Iowa.

TOTAL registration reached 250, but as at most conventions, many more were present who failed to register. Registration was superintended by Jack Westerfield, representative of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

THE JAS. E. BENNETT & CO. delegation included C. D. Olsen, Chicago; S. A. Steenson, Ft. Dodge; Clint Lowry, Storm Lake, and R. A. (Baron) Swensen, Sioux City, who royally treated their guests in such manner as to keep their rooms overflowing.

SOUVENIRS distributed at the convention included a handsome book-cover safety-match box cover by the Hart-Carter Co.; a clever key case that keeps all keys compact, by the McMasters-Lenoir Grain Co.; and rubber dollars by Lindy Lindou, Iowa representative of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

THE LARGEST number of executives of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n ever to attend a state convention were present at the Western convention and held a private conference. The group included Pres. S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids; 1st vice-pres. Otto Bast, Minneapolis; 2nd vice-pres. E. C. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; S. P. Mason, Sioux City, of the Executive Com'te; Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, former pres., and C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids, director.

MANY LADIES were in attendance. The Sioux City Grain Exchange provided for them thru a ladies entertainment com'te composed of the Mesdames S. P. Mason, J. C. Mullaney, C. C. Flanley, C. E. McDonald, and Paul Larson. Thirty-two visiting ladies enjoyed an auto ride to points of interest about Sioux City, and saw the General Motors auto show Wednesday afternoon. An equal number attended the luncheon and musical at the West Hotel Thursday afternoon as guests of the Exchange.

In Attendance at Western Convention

THE MILWAUKEE market was represented by W. C. Young, of W. M. Bell Co., and J. C. Weimer.

MINNEAPOLIS sent O. F. Bast, R. B. Bowden, L. L. Crosby (Cargill Grain Co.), P. H. Habel, and P. R. McCaull.

KANSAS CITY sent W. W. Fuller, C. A. Gray, W. E. Grogman, P. G. Hale, Jack Martin, B. J. O'Dowd (Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.), T. A. O'Sullivan, Fred Schooler (B. C. Christopher & Co.), W. R. Scott (Board of Trade Sec'y), J. A. Snyder, W. A. Stevens, Everett Summers (Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.), Frank M. Ward, and L. J. Zydne, Jr.

FROM CEDAR RAPIDS came Chas. E. Douglass, C. A. Davis, G. A. Dabinett, R. C. Booth, S. W. Wilder, Leland C. Miller, and M. C. Larson.

INTERIOR IOWA BROKERS included J. A. Lindebak, Luverne, and V. W. Steil, Algona.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., representatives were C. L. Young, Cargill Grain Co., and F. H. Sloan.

ST. JOSEPH'S representative was Chester L. Weekes.

CHICAGO representatives not elsewhere mentioned included L. A. Douglass of E. W. Bailey & Co.; Frank A. Cooley, Lowell Hoit & Co.; A. L. Lewis, Hugo Stoley, and Pirl Bourret, Quaker Oats Co.

ST. LOUIS sent its Sec'y, C. B. Rader, and J. M. Adam of Anheuser Busch, Inc.

THE OMAHA DELEGATION: O. T. Brewick and W. F. Shepard, Bartlett Frazier Co.; Vincent A. Lake, Cargill Grain Co.; H. O. Wandel, Crowell Elevator Co.; John C. Ackerman, F. C. Bell, Ed. Cahill, Harry R. Clark, H. C. Christiansen, J. O. Garner, B. O. Holmquist, Albert Hedelund, Charlie Knapp, R. E. Miller, A. McKinley, John W. Redick, Geo. P. Scoular, Ray W. Sage, and Chas. Carey.

INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES included E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn.; D. O. Milligan and Jack Westerfield, Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

CONTRACTORS were W. A. Klinger, and Carl Younglove, Sioux City.

FEED REPRESENTATIVES included S. A. Lindou, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., and R. N. Wilkinson, Sheldon, Ia.

SEED firms representatives included P. A. Myers, Sioux City Seed Co.; S. M. Wertz, and E. H. Sexauer.

MACHINERY MEN present included H. H. Ingram, C. E. McLaughlin, and A. H. Ohesen, Fairbanks-Morse Co.; C. C. St. Cyr and Edw. Schatz, Hart-Carter Co.; V. L. Olmer, Geo. Swanson, The Howe Scale Co.; Geo. V. Green, American Machinery & Supply Co.; E. W. Mueller, R. R. Howell & Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA country shippers and representatives included: L. E. Thunhorst, Alcester; H. Haley, Argonne; Bob Fruen, Beresford; Wm. Sondgerworth, Bonesteel; John Vanderlande, Canova; J. W. Engler, Canton; Wm. L. Disbrow, Centerville; Grant Williams, Chambers; Jas. M. Bennett, and C. U. Ogden, Flandreau; Dave Vanderborg, Garretson; A. Zorba, Herrick; Harry L. Benson, Hurley; Henry F. Tieszen, Marion; L. J. Fosse, and Robert Orr, Meckling; Geo. Deter and I. L. Demaroy, Mitchell; J. A. Weiland, Monroe; M. C. Johnson, Oldham; E. J. Clare, Wakonda; F. A. Erickson, Vermillion.

MINNESOTA country shippers included H. C. Baldwin, Edgerton; J. B. Evenson, Fulda; W. J. Green, Lakefield; I. C. Edmonds and S. D. Mithern, Steen.

NEBRASKA country shippers included: B. H. Moseley, Belden; W. W. Calkins, Brunswick; H. A. Simion, Coleridge; Joseph McEwing, Crofton; Geo. A. Stites, Union.

IOWA country shippers included H. W. Ross, and John H. Ernest, Akron; Ralph Van Zyl, Alton; R. J. Hickman, Archer; Alvin F. Umhoefer, Ashton; Thos. B. Howard, Auburn; W. C. Walker, Boone; Herman J. Harms, Brunswick; John F. Mueller, Calamus; James F. Weart, Cherokee; L. B. Darling, Cleghorn; Arthur Hermsstad, Cornell; J. J. Brakke, Cylander; O. V. Critz, Emmetsburg; E. J. Tiedeman, Fonda; G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; Albert Thiessen, Gaze; C. W. Edgington, Gilmore City; G. F. Neel, Gilmore City; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; C. S. Knudson, Industry; R. B. Mann, Hartley; Willis Hindman, Hornick; Tony Reedmiller, Jake Roos, and D. Wonders, Hospers; J. C. Bolton, Kingsley; F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; L. H. Adams, Lake City; L. Montgomery and C. R. Montgomery, Larra-

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bee; H. O. Buchre, Le Mars; Ralph Scott and R. A. Scott, Marcus; John A. Huibregtse, Matlock; Frank Veidt, and J. H. Luken, Merrill; S. C. Beebe, Mondamin; C. F. Hayes, Mt. Pleasant; F. O. Hocum and L. N. Layman, Newell; A. Jericho, New London; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt; Mark Murphy, Onawa; Perry Pearson, Pocahontas; L. R. Oester, Ritter; C. R. Persinger, River Sioux; A. L. Anderson, Rossie; Owen Manning, John Coert, Rock Valley; Hugh D. Hale, and Harry Hale, Royal; E. M. Galbraith, and Geo. O. Strom, Sac City; Henry Ericksen, William E. Fuller, Harold Christensen, and Chris Corr, Salix; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; B. M. Stoddard, Sloan; Peter Visser, Sioux Center; Chas. Skewis, Storm Lake; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; Geo. Potgeter, Steamboat Rock; B. W. Sweet, Thornton; J. T. McNally, Toledo; J. A. Olson, West Bend; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; Carl B. Streeter, Whiting; G. T. Mabie, and C. L. Mabie, Whitten.

Payments to flax producers of 20 cents a bushel on the normal yield on their flax acreage allotments will be conditioned upon their having one acre of soil-conserving crops for each 5 acres of flax. Why not induce the weatherman to turn on the heat and prevent the growing of any flax?

Kansas Grain Dealers Will Convene at Salina

Salina has been selected as the convention city for the 39th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held May 26-27. Five years ago Salina entertained nearly 400 members of the same ass'n and every delegate thoroly enjoyed himself.

This year Salina territory shows the greatest promise for a heavy production of hard winter wheat that can be found in this banner wheat state. The Salina market, made up of five wire offices, a group of progressive merchandisers and brokers, and buyers for five large mills, has every facility attractive to the grain trade. These grain and wire offices, assembled in the United Life Building, are only a few steps from the convention hall, and from the leading hotels.

Every office will hold open house during the convention.

Convention sessions will be conducted in the Elks' Club, where a large assembly hall will accommodate the expected big attendance. This hall is within two blocks of the three major hotels, the Lamer, the Clayton, and the Warren.

The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n's sec'y, E. J. Smiley, has prepared an interesting program, dealing with such major grain problems as legislation, tentative means for control of itinerant truck merchandisers, and the prospective wheat harvest.

The Salina Board of Trade's banquet com'tee is preparing for a big attendance. Tender, juicy steaks are promised the hungry ones at the banquet the evening of the 26th.

Salina, in the north central part of Kansas, on the main line of four railroads, is accessible by rail, bus or auto to nearly every section of the sunflower state and southern Nebraska. All members of the grain and allied trades are invited to join in making this a banner convention in a banner wheat territory. Mark the dates on your calendar, and send your hotel reservations to the Salina Board of Trade.

Come to SALINA

For the Annual Convention of the
Kansas Grain Dealers Association

May 26-27

and visit the

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Goffe & Carkener, Inc.
Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co.
J. Lynch & Co.
The H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.

E. L. Rickel—Grain
The Robinson Elevator Co.
The Robinson Milling Co.
The Salina Terminal Elevator Co.
The Smoot Grain Co.
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MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW

Kansas Dealers Will Meet

The Tentative Program for 39th Annual Meeting to be held in Salina, Kansas, May 26th and 27th, 1936, Clayton Hotel Headquarters, follows:

Registration at the Elks Club, under the direction of F. S. Rexford, representing the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Tuesday, May 26, 9 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Drake.
Singing led by Prof. F. W. Davidson, Topeka.
President's annual address.
Secretary's annual report.
Address: C. M. Cave, Dodge City.
Appointment of committees.

Tuesday, May 26, 2 P. M.

Meeting called to order by President Drake.
Singing led by Prof. Davidson.
Address: Leo M. Christensen, Consulting Chemist, Ames, Ia. (Mr. Christensen will talk about several projects involving the industrial utilization of farm products, including the use of soy oil in paints, the production of protein plastics from soy beans and other farm products, power alcohol and similar projects.)

Address: "Grain Inspection Then and Now," T. B. Armstrong, Chief Grain Inspector of Kansas.

General discussion.

Wednesday, May 27, 9 A. M.

Meeting called to order by President Drake.
Singing led by Prof. Davidson.
Address: Truck Peddler Competition with Established Grain Merchandisers, Walter R. Scott, Secretary, Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.
General discussion.
Report of Resolutions Committee.
Report of Auditing Committee.
Report of Nominating Committee.
Election of Officers.

From Abroad

Argentina has called for bids for the construction of the first units of the four-year elevator plan.

India's wheat crop this year will be about 362,059,000 bus., according to a cable from the Indian Department of Statistics in Calcutta. The 1935 crop was 363,029,000 bus.

The Irish Free State has been successful in increasing its wheat acreage from 21,388 acres to 163,473, and an eventual 600,000 acres is the goal, to make the Free State independent of imports.

The Argentine Government has been forced to buy large quantities of wheat not wanted by millers and exporters, and has released none of the accumulation to exporters. When it has accumulated a large surplus, buyers will reduce their bids.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith, Ark.—The OK Feed Mills, recently suffered a severe fire loss, and have installed new equipment, including a feed grinder, a 90-h.p. gasoline motor, pulleys, shafting and other equipment, to repair the damage. The White Star Co. supplied part of the machinery.

CALIFORNIA

Colusa, Cal.—The Sacramento River Warehouse Co. has started construction of the first of a series of bulk grain handling elevators along the Sacramento River.

Libfarm (not p. o.) Cal.—Chris Blakemore is building eleven cement bins in the north end of his big grain warehouse to accommodate the harvesters of grain in bulk. The bins will have a total capacity of 2,500 tons. He also has a grain cleaner.

Solvang, Cal.—The Santa Ynez Valley Feed Store, owned and operated by C. L. Wosgaard and Paul Christiansen, will erect a large warehouse, to be used for the cleaning and grinding of grain, also new offices. Machinery will be installed as soon as the building is completed, also large scales.

CANADA

Collingwood, Ont.—William Hanley has retired as superintendent of the E. R. Bacon Grain Co.'s elevator here, and has been succeeded by J. J. Quilty.

Midland, Ont.—R. P. Reed, superintendent of the E. R. Bacon Grain Co.'s elevator, died the latter part of April. He has been succeeded by R. E. Preston.

Sorel, Que.—C. E. Manning has recently been appointed superintendent of the North American Elvtrs. here. The head office of the company has been moved to the Corstine Bldg., Montreal.

Toronto, Ont.—Arrangements for a branch factory here have been completed by the Werner G. Smith Co., of Cleveland, a subsidiary and one of the main manufacturing units of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—H. S. Paterson, 81 years of age, for many years identified with the grain trade here, died Apr. 21. He was one of the first members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, obtaining his membership in 1888, the year following the organization of the exchange. One of his two surviving sons is Norman M. Paterson, head of the N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd., grain merchants and elevator operators, and president of Paterson Steamships, Ltd.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Ady & Crowe Merc. Co. has made improvements at its plant here entailing an expenditure of \$30,000, the changes including adding another floor and remodeling the building, installing new equipment, including a set of feed mixing machines, and enlarging the offices. J. W. Campbell is the new manager of the feed department.

ILLINOIS

Yates City, Ill.—Work has started on the new elevator for C. M. C. Brown.

Davis, Ill.—New coal sheds will be erected at the local elevator of the H. A. Hillmer Co.

Delavan, Ill.—The elevator office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently enlarged and improved.

Millbrook, Ill.—An addition to the coal shed is being built by the Millbrook Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ipava, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased two new trucks for use in hauling for the elevator.

Foosland, Ill.—A wall board ceiling has been put on the office of the Farmers Grain Co. and the office painted.

Ottawa, Ill.—An addition was recently built to the elevator of the Wallace Supply Co. and a new corn sheller installed.

Van Petten, Ill.—The local elevator of the S. C. Bartlett Co. has been remodeled and the office remodeled and painted.

Akron (Edelstein p. o.), Ill.—The S. C. Bartlett Co. contemplates installing an up-to-date truck lift at its local elevator and improving the driveway.

Sterling, Ill.—The Sunshine Feed Stores have installed a Sidney Sheller, Crusher, Hammer Mill and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Irving, Ill.—Tony Grant, of Hillsboro, has opened up a new feed mill and store. Grant formerly operated a truck line and handled feed out of St. Louis, Mo.

Pekin, Ill.—A rubbish fire at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator in the afternoon of Apr. 15 was extinguished by the fire department before it had a chance to spread to the elevator.

Witt, Ill.—The hay warehouse of the Paisley Mill & Elvtr. Co. suffered severe damage in the windstorm of Apr. 27. Contents were also badly damaged. Loss fully covered by insurance.

Campbell Hill, Ill.—The Mohlenbrock Milling Co.'s 500-barrel flour mill, idle for several years, burned about the middle of April. The mill was owned by the family of the late William Mohlenbrock.

Nokomis, Ill.—The Nokomis Equity Elvtr. has replaced its hammer mill with a new large capacity Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill. The new mill has direct connected 50-h.p. motor and has built-in ear corn crusher and feeder.

Litchfield, Ill.—We have installed a new electric chick brooding department and will handle day-old and started chicks. Have also added a complete line of field and garden seeds, as well as roofing and fencing.—M. J. Buscher & Son.

Armington, Ill.—Paul Pratt, manager of the Fedal Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was taken with acute appendicitis, on Apr. 18, and was taken to the Brokaw Hospital in Normal for the removal of his appendix. He was doing well at last report.

Heyworth, Ill.—The new 40,000-bu. elevator being built by the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., replacing its fire loss of last December, had reached a height of nearly 90 feet by Apr. 23. Coke heaters had been used several cool nights to aid in setting the concrete.

Williamsfield, Ill.—Work of taking down the old elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., was started Apr. 14 to make place for the new elevator which will be built at once, to be completed by July 1. It will be of cribbed construction, covered with metal. George Saa-thoff has the contract.

Peoria, Ill.—Last call for the 43rd annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, which will be held in this city May 14 and 15, at the Hotel Jefferson! It promises to be one of the biggest and best of recent years. A number of matters of vital importance to grain dealers will be discussed by able speakers, and in addition, an opportunity will be given anyone desiring information on any problem in his individual business to get the answer by the discussions following the talks.

Winslow, Ill.—A feed mixer has been installed by the Winslow Co-op. Ass'n, which will now mix its own chicken feed.

Lodge (Monticello p. o.), Ill.—The receiver for the First National Bank of Monticello is reported to have filed a judgment suit in circuit court against the Lodge-Galesville Grain Co. for the sum of \$3,755. The grain company formerly operated elevators at Lodge and at Galesville.

Ottawa, Ill.—Henry A. Bonges, well known manager of the Wallace Grain & Supply Co. and also of the Terra Cotta Grain Co., had a miraculous escape from death on Apr. 27, when his sedan was struck in the middle by a gasoline motor train of the Burlington Railroad at a crossing here. His car, wrecked beyond repair, was carried with him in it for a distance of 30 feet on the track, coming to rest against a tree, and he suffered only minor injuries, bruises on one arm, head and chest, and was back at work the following day.

Blandinsville, Ill.—We have completed an addition to our office, 14x20, with basement, re-wired our old office building, sealed the inside, put floor coverings on the floors, and are going to paint office, truck garage and feed warehouse. Also we are installing a new leg, motor head drive and a direct-connected drive to our corn cleaning equipment, with a 5-h.p. motor. We expect to overhaul our main elevator plant and install new direct drives on two other elevator legs and put in new dump sinks before harvest.—Blandinsville Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Alton, Ill.—The Sparks Milling Co., having a combined flour mill capacity at this point and at Terre Haute, Ind., of 3,000 barrels and having a large grain elevator at each place, has voted to liquidate its affairs and surrender its charter. The company, which has assets of approximately \$500,000 and no liabilities, was founded in 1855 by Capt. D. R. Sparks, and has been one of the best known milling concerns in this section of the country for over three-quarters of a century. Changed conditions adversely affecting the business caused the decision to liquidate.

CHICAGO NOTES

Thomas H. Bevan, weighmaster for the Keystone Grain Elvtr. here for the past 35 years, died at his home in this city on Apr. 27, at the age of 58 years.

Harold J. Juckett, employed as a customer's man in the office of Thomson & McKinnon, plunged to his death from the 21st floor of the Board of Trade Bldg. on May 8.

Harry B. Field, a member of the Board of Trade for 40 years, having formerly been a broker on the exchange floor, died at LaFeria, Tex., Apr. 28, at the age of 69 years.

Stein, Brennan & Co. moved late in April from the Rookery Bldg., where it has been located for 23 years, to the banking floor of the Roanoke Bldg., corner LaSalle and Madison Sts.

P. H. King has been cleared of charges of violating the rules of the Board of Trade in connection with his handling of the accounts of Attorneys Goldstein and Haight for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. King was former office manager for the Rosenbaum Corp.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$4,500 and \$4,600, the lowest price in some time. Fear that adoption of the commodity control bill in Congress will tend to restrict interest in the grain markets, is given as one cause of the recent decline in the price of memberships.

New members of the Board of Trade include Robin Crowley, of New York City; Floyd P. Hunt, of Chicago; J. J. Vanier, of Salina, Kan. Memberships transferred: Arthur C. S. Sanday, Auguste V. Beauvais, Estate of William J. Ehrich, Estate of Frank W. Hotchkiss, Nathaniel B. Howe and Frederick J. Herzog.

Morton Mannheimer, office manager for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., was recently expelled by the directors of the Board of Trade on "charges of conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Mannheimer is not an official of the Rosenbaum Corp., and the charges against him were not related to the financial difficulties of the concern. His membership was ordered sold.

Hulburd, Warren & Chandler are expanding their cash grain department and have employed as manager of the cash grain department, Arthur J. Pollak, who joined the Board of Trade in 1918. Mr. Pollak's experience in the grain business dates back to 1910. In former years he was associated with one of the larger elevator concerns in their merchandising department. His experience in the cash grain receiving business for about the last ten years gives him an all-around knowledge of the cash grain business.

INDIANA

Spencer, Ind.—The Spencer Milling Co. is installing a new McMillin Truck Dump.

Tipton, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co. is building 24,000-bu. additional storage to its oatmeal plant.

Michigan City, Ind.—The E. E. Majot Mills have started construction of a large addition to their feed plant.—L.

Folsomville, Ind.—Loren Hesson has installed a feed mill at this place and is now doing all kinds of grinding.—W. B. C.

Charlottesville, Ind.—The Reeves Grain & Fuel Co. recently installed a new hammer mill in its feed department.

Lebanon, Ind.—Reveal & Beydler have installed a new motor-driven Blue Streak Corn Cutter at their elevator here.

Craigville, Ind.—The Craigville Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a Sidney Hammer Mill Feeder.

Francisville, Ind.—New scales capable of handling large trucks were recently installed at the elevator of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Converse, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. Co. is having its local elevator, also its house at Gaston, rebuilt by the Reliance Const. Co.

Griffin, Ind.—Fire reported as having been caused by an engine damaged the property of the Prices' Elvtr. & Grain Co. recently.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Master Feed & Seed Co., incorporated; Edward T. Schele, H. C. Offut, Robert P. O'Brien and Henry D. Egle, incorporators.

Rushville, Ind.—Ralph E. Nipp has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The machine has a capacity of one ton and is equipped for floor level loading.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Henderson & Reed recently installed a special one-ton Sidney Mixer.

Arcola, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has installed a 50-h.p. motor on its hammer mill. The plant uses steam power on all other equipment and on the drier.—L.

Kingsbury, Ind.—The Holmes Supply Co. is having an ironclad warehouse and repair shop for tractors and farm machinery erected at its elevator property.—L.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—A 40,000-bu. concrete addition to the elevator of the Old Quaker Distillery of Schenley Co. is under construction by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Dehner (not a p. o.), Ind.—Maurice Staller, dealer in chick mashers and stock feed, has installed a new hammer mill, driven by a 60-h.p. gasoline engine, at his place of business a half mile east of here.

Radnor, Ind.—Frank Felix, of Americus, is reported to have confessed that he set fire to an elevator here in September, 1931, operated by Whiteman Bros., of Delphi, which company has since been re-organized.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—The Mead Johnson Co. has purchased the 2400 block of Pennsylvania St. here. Lambert D. Johnson, president of the company, stated the property was acquired to meet possible future expansion needs.—W. B. C.

Fishers, Ind.—The Fishers Grain Co., Inc., will build a frame elevator, about 10,000-bu. capacity, with attached warehouse and grinding room, replacing its fire loss of Mar. 25. The Reliance Const. Co. had the foundation in by May 5.

Chrisney, Ind.—Bernard Hartz, whose mill burned recently, as reported in the Apr. 8 Journals, is now located in the Cadick warehouse, where he has installed a new hammer mill and feed mixer. Other machinery, which has been ordered, will be installed soon.

Evansville, Ind.—A petition for re-determination of the inheritance tax on the estate of the late John L. Igleheart, president of Igleheart Bros., Inc., giving the net value of the estate at \$1,166,051.40, has been filed in the Vanderburgh County probate court here.—W. B. C.

Orleans, Ind.—Heise Bros. are completing their new grain elevator and corn crib. The elevator is equipped thruout with anti-friction bearings, dust proof, totally-enclosed motors and the latest design of equipment. The elevator is of special design, fully iron clad, cribbed, and was designed by Earl Heise.

Rushville, Ind.—Our recent fire occurred on Sunday, Apr. 5, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Our corn and feed mill was a total loss but we saved our warehouse and office. We are making plans to rebuild at once and hope to have the elevator ready for the coming wheat crop. We are going to rebuild of concrete.—Rush County Mills, Lawrence L. Clark.

Mitchell, Ind.—The feed business of J. F. Collier has been taken over by the newly formed Mitchell Coal & Feed Co., composed of George N. Bishop and Charles O. Beer.

Berne, Ind.—Installation of a new electric truck hoist has been completed by the Berne Equity Exchange Co., the driveway on the south side of the elevator has been lengthened 12 feet and the roof over the loading platform has been raised. A wall has been built on the west and south sides of the loading platform.

Martinsville, Ind.—B. E. Thornburgh, connected with the mill here, bearing his name, for the past 57 years, is retiring because of advancing years and poor health, having sold his property to William Suckow, of Franklin. The mill was built on Indian Creek, south of this city, shortly after the Civil War and in 1870 moved to its present location, where it has been in continuous operation since.

Fortville, Ind.—The Fortville Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned Apr. 15 was the one known locally as the west elevator, the company owning another, more modern elevator here. The loss was about \$35,000; partly insured. No grain was stored in the elevator at the time but a considerable quantity of stock feed was destroyed. Built about 50 years ago, the elevator had been reconstructed three times. Fred Wright and Philip Hardin are the two principal owners of the company.

Decatur, Ind.—Announcement has just been received from Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, following a meeting of the board of managers held on Apr. 23, that the time and place of the mid-summer meeting for that organization has been decided. As has been customary in recent years, the summer meeting will be of one day duration. This year it is to be held at the Decatur Country Club, Decatur, Ind., in the northeastern part of the state. The date is Thursday, June 18, which is just a few days preceding the opening of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Cedar Point, beginning on the following Sunday. Several prominent speakers on matters of vital importance to the grain dealers are already being lined up and it is expected that this meeting will be largely attended, not only by the Indiana members but by several of the Ohio Grain Dealers just across the state line. Pres. G. A. Pritchard extends an invitation to all grain dealers in the vicinity of this city to join the Hoosiers on June 18. A trip thru the Central Soya Co.'s soybean plant will be made by the visiting delegates during the lunch hour. Other plans and particulars in connection with the meeting will be made known at an early date.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are the Wood Grain Corp., of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Glidden Co. of Chicago, Ill.

One elevator operator owning a truck and using it exclusively for his own use and not "for hire," inquired if he came under the Gross Weight Truck Law in Indiana. Inquiry at the motor highway department disclosed that it was not necessary for this truck owner to secure a license under that particular law. The truck owner hauls his own grain to the nearby market, sometimes returning with a load of feed or other farm supplies. He also buys grain at the farm and hauls it and may deliver feed to the farmer at the same time. These commodities being farm products, delivered from the farm to the market, or from the market to the farm, and the business being transacted by the elevator owner in his own truck, exempts him from having to take out a license under the Gross Weight Law.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Indiana Unemployment Insurance Act became effective on Apr. 1. Monthly reports and payments must be filed and sent in to the Unemployment Insurance Division. The first report is due on May 20, which will cover payroll for the month of April. During 1936 employer will pay 1.2% of total payroll and these returns are payable by the 20th of the following month for which they cover. If firm employed eight or more persons during any 20 weeks of last year or this year, it is subject to the payment of this insurance. Copies of the law, and return blanks will be obtainable at all of the automobile license bureaus in Indiana and will be available there by May 4. After about three months the bureau will mail out these blanks to those whose returns indicate they will be subject to the payment of this tax. Until that time employers are re-

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sponsible for securing these blanks, filling them out and mailing in each month. A booklet has been prepared by the division covering questions and answers on the application of this new law, obtainable from auto license bureau. If unable to obtain a copy, write me and I will be glad to send a copy from this office. If there are any questions in connection with this law put them in writing and send them in to me. I will be glad to secure answers and advise accordingly.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

IOWA

Hampton, Ia.—Rebuilding of its coal sheds this summer is contemplated by the Farmers Elevator Co.

Williams, Ia.—The 100,000-bu. elevator of C. E. Beall is to be painted soon, also general repairs made.

Belmond, Ia.—A new boot has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. by the Ames Const. Co.

Ericson (Boone p. o.), Ia.—A new leg will be installed at the elevator of the Ericson Co-op. Elevator & L. S. Co.

Blairsburg, Ia.—The office, feed warehouse and coal sheds of the Farmers Elevator Co. have recently been painted.

Chapin, Ia.—Galvanized iron siding has been placed on the 25,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. here.

Emmettsburg, Ia.—The office of the Fraser-Smith Co. was moved from Algona to Emmettsburg May 1. Fred Albertson is manager.

Estherville, Ia.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. has established a grain-buying office here in the Groves Bldg., at Sixth and Lincoln Sts.

Glenwood, Ia.—Thieves entered the Frank Maxwell elevator office recently and stole a radio, car heater and several more small items.—A. G. T.

Walcott, Ia.—The Stockdale & Maack Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. reset and install equipment in its plant here. Extensive repairs are also being made.

Ralston, Ia.—A new office building has been completed by the Iowa Farmers Elevator Service Co., brokerage concern, serving farmers' and co-operative elevators.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is having repairs made on its elevator, a new Bender Dump being part of the equipment installed. The work is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Pella, Ia.—I. J. Beerends has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange elevator, succeeding Dick Leydens, manager for nine years, who resigned recently to enter the feed business.

Columbus Junction, Ia.—G. W. Weber, of Weber & Huston, recently returned to the job after undergoing treatment at the Mayo Clinic for some time. He is showing good recovery.—Art Torkelson.

Quimby, Ia.—The storage space of the Weart & Lysaght Co.'s elevator has been increased 15,000 bus. to 53,000 bus., by removal of grinding machinery and use of the former grinder room for oats storage.

Duncombe, Ia.—A new 20-ton 24-foot Howe Truck Scale is being installed for the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. at this station. This scale will have a concrete deck. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator & Exchange recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The new mixer has motor drive, capacity of one ton and is equipped with floor level loading hopper.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Mann Products Co., a new concern recently formed by Carl Mann and his son, Willard, has just opened a plant for the manufacture of a wheat breakfast food, occupying the fifth floor of the Call Terminal Bldg.

Coon Rapids, Ia.—William Grettenberg has just had his elevators painted with aluminum paint. One is a frame building and it looks as well as the one covered with iron. The work was done very satisfactorily by Hanson & Williams.

*Delmar, Ia.—The Delmar Feed Mill, owned by W. H. Cook for the past 24 years, has been purchased by Otto Sorenson, an employee at the mill for nine years past.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Oat Products Co. has completed a new \$3,000 frame warehouse, which is an extension of its present plant, and is installing new equipment in the building.

Thompson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. has leased the E. A. Brown Co.'s elevator. A. D. Austin, former manager of the Brown elevator, has gone to Leach Lake, Minn., where he will manage a summer resort.

Laurens, Ia.—In a recent severe windstorm, the roofs on the annex and driveway were blown off of the Piper Grain Milling Co.'s plant here. It is covered by insurance. C. Barkley is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

DeWitt, Ia.—Burglars broke into the Farmers Equity Exchange office on May 3, broke the safe, taking about \$150 in cash, checks totaling \$600 and several legal papers, which included two shares of stock.—Art Torkelson.

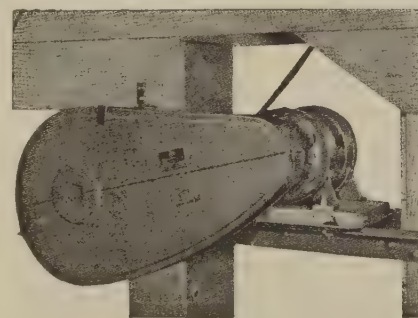
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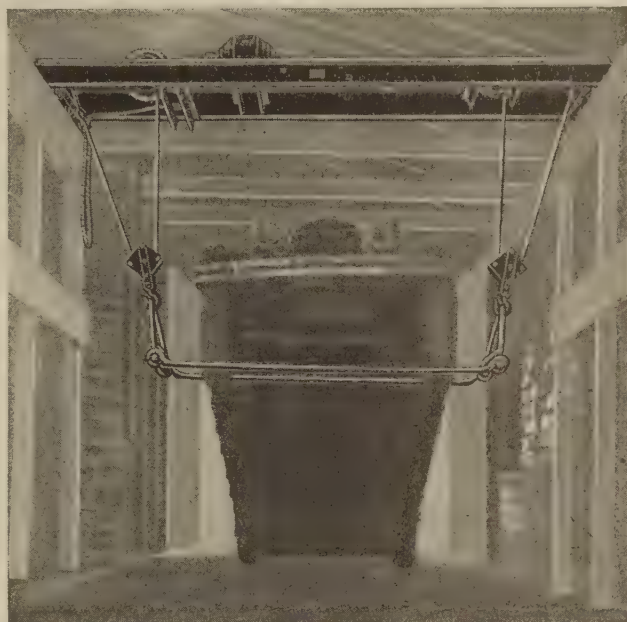
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Grundy Center, Ia.—Two farmers of this section were given \$44 and \$57 checks by one Garwin Minnick, of Lancaster, Mo., in payment for a truckload of corn, which was taken to Missouri. The checks proved to be no good, and a sheriff and a deputy went to Missouri with a warrant for the arrest of Minnick.

Farnhamville, Ia.—The safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into during the night of Apr. 19 and valuable papers stolen. No money was taken, tho the contents of the safe were scattered all about the office. Entrance was gained thru a window.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Marengo, Ia.—Ralph Reece, for the past three years manager of the Marengo Grain Co. (Central Iowa Grain Co.) resigned recently and has become manager of a new concern, the Farmers Grain Co., which has just started operations here, handling feed and seeds and dealing in grain.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Coulter, Ia.—A new organization, the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., has been formed to take over the buildings of the Coulter Farmers Elvtr. Co., in receivership for the past three years. The new company is capitalized at \$15,000 and the personnel is as follows: Pres., C. W. Borcharding; vice-pres., Anton Lambertson; sec'y, C. H. Kragel, and treas., Nels C. Pedersen.

Varina, Ia.—Fire starting from a bolt of lightning destroyed the W. G. Daugherty elevator here and 25,000 bus. of grain, on the morning of Apr. 30; loss, estimated at \$19,000; covered by insurance. Stored in the elevator were 22,000 bus. of oats and 3,000 bus. of corn, some of which was salvaged; partly insured. The George Schiffler elevator, altho only 80 feet away, was saved.—Art Torkelson.

Titonka, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at this point has made arrangements with the T. E. Ibberson Co. to wreck its present elevator and build a new 25,000-bus. iron-clad elevator containing 12 bins, one leg of large elevating capacity, motor driven, and an up-to-date plant in every way, including the installation of a 20-ton, 26x9 Howe Dump Scale. An automatic scale will be used for loading-out purposes. The present scale will be re-installed.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Fred M. Davis, of Davis Bros. & Potter, and Mrs. Davis, have planned to tour the Southwest, the Pacific Coast and the Northwest for two and one-half months in a trailer coach, beginning May 1. Golfing, fishing and sightseeing will be indulged on a route that will touch Hoover Dam, San Diego, Vancouver and the Black Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will live in a deluxe trailer coach pulled behind their car on the trip, and Mr. Davis believes that the coach will be a great convenience to him later on in his regular fishing and hunting excursions.

KANSAS

Furley, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. on Apr. 5 sustained windstorm damage to its plant.

Douglas, Kan.—L. E. Brandt has installed a 20-ton Type S Fairbanks Truck Scale.

Louisburg, Kan.—The Louisburg Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by windstorm Mar. 28.

Bellaire, Kan.—The Derby Grain Co., of Topeka, has leased the Isom Elvtr. at this point.

Holyrood, Kan.—George Stoltenberg has installed a Sidney Seed Cleaner at his elevator here.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Two 20-ton Howe Truck Scales have been installed by the Arkansas City Milling Co.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Two 20-ton Howe Truck Scales have been installed at the plant of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co.

Neola, Kan.—Midwest Grain Co. is having a 10-ton Fairbanks Standard Truck Scale with 9x18-foot platform and compound beam, installed by Chalmers & Borton.

Norcat, Kan.—The Peerless Flour Mill Co.'s elevator has been improved by having some new siding put on it.

St. Marys, Kan.—Miss Jeannette Byrnes, daughter of T. J. Byrnes, local grain man, has been appointed postmistress here.

Assaria, Kan.—A new 24-foot, 7-inch well-casing loading spout has been installed in the Mattson elevator.—Phillip Mattson.

Baxter Springs, Kan.—The Shields Feed & Seed Co. is the successor to the Baxter Flour & Feed Co. B. H. Shields is manager.

Wichita, Kan.—The elevator equipment of the Commerce Mill & Elvtr. was improved recently by the installation of a Sidney Seed Cleaner.

St. John, Kan.—General repairs are being made to the elevators of the Kansas Milling Co. here and at Montezuma, by Chalmers & Borton.

Emporia, Kan.—The alfalfa mill outside the city limits owned by Mr. Summers, successor to the Wolf Milling Co., was damaged by fire on the afternoon of Apr. 7.

Sedgwick, Kan.—H. E. Hickerson is installing a 15-ton Type S Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform and compound beam. Star Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Runnymede, Kan.—Wolcott & Lincoln are installing a 15-ton Type S Fairbanks Truck Scale with 9x22-foot platform and type registering beam. Tom Curliss has the contract.

Bogue Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co., of Salina, Kan., plans to install a new boot in its local elevator and re-floor the driveway. Ben Munson & Sons have the contract.

Barnes, Kan.—Ricard & Augustus are the new owners of the elevator here, formerly operated by M. Brubaker, deceased. The elevator handles grain, feed, seeds, etc.

Shields, Kan.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator here for the Robinson Elvtr. Co., constructed by Ben Munson & Sons, has been completed, also an ironclad warehouse, 40x14 feet.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has made arrangements to have its elevator spray painted with aluminum paint, and is considering installing a new truck lift. David Train is manager.

Hutchinson, Kan.—William Kelly, president of the William Kelly Milling Co. and widely known in milling circles, died very unexpectedly on Apr. 28. He had been engaged in the milling business here since 1894.

Kansas City, Kan.—It is still uncertain (according to last reports) just when work will start on the proposed 3,000,000-bu. elevator at the mouth of the Kaw River here, as no formal work order has been issued.

Haven, Kan.—Walter Schlickau, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past ten years, resigned recently and has been succeeded by E. O. Lamon, manager of the Red Star Elvtr. in Haven for many years.

Salina, Kan.—The H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co. gave a stag party at Duck Lake, "The Grain Men's Lake," south of Bavaria on May 8, to honor Louie Gottschick of the company by celebrating his 51st anniversary as a flour miller.

Salina, Kan.—On account of prevailing conditions in the Southwest, the 39th annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city May 26 and 27, instead of at Dodge City.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Wichita, Kan.—On Apr. 30 William H. Smith, president of the local Board of Trade three times, was found in a car fatally wounded, the shot apparently being self-inflicted. It was said that financial reverses had weighed on Mr. Smith's mind recently.

Lindsborg, Kan.—The Smoky Valley Flour Mills, which increased their storage capacity to 64,000 bus. last fall by the addition of two steel tanks, are now installing a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale with 34x9-foot platform, and an Ehrsam Overhead Traveling Truck Lift. The plant is run by Rumbeck Bros., with Art and Clarence Rumbeck in charge.

Asherville, Kan.—A new 16,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator is being built by the Asherville Grain Co., replacing an old elevator that was razed to provide for the modern structure, which has 10 bins, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-h.p. totally enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motor and Ehrsam Head Drive, a 2,200-bu. per hour leg, and an Ehrsam Pneumatic Truck Lift. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Penasola, Kan.—Clarence Wooldridge, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, has resigned because of poor health and has been succeeded by Lee Wooldridge, who was manager of the elevator before moving to Brown Spur a few years ago.

Mullinville, Kan.—Building of a 50,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator for the Co-op. Equity Merchandising Exchange is under way by Chalmers & Borton. The new elevator is comprised of 4 tanks, 13 feet in diameter, 80 feet high, and 6 overhead bins. Machinery includes a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a totally enclosed, 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, an Ehrsam 10-h.p. Head Drive and an Ehrsam Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Construction of the 700,000-bu. re-inforced concrete terminal elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., being built by Chalmers & Borton, is expected to be completed by June 1. Machinery is now being installed. The elevator consists of a headhouse and 14 tanks with 18 interspace bins. Later, addition of another 1,000,000-bu. storage unit of tanks and interspace bins is anticipated in the design of the headhouse. Conveying machinery includes two legs and conveyor belts above and below the tanks. Two 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scales are being installed. An employees' safety feature is the employees' belt elevator between the work-floor and the top of the headhouse, which is fitted with an electric-eye safety mechanism.

Kingman, Kan.—Pouring of concrete on the new 100,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator being built for the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. by Chalmers & Borton, has been completed, and installation of machinery has been begun. This new storage unit consists of a 154-foot headhouse, with 6 overhead bins, and six 12-foot tanks and 4 interspace bins, 90 feet high. Conveyors connect the new elevator with the old concrete and the old steel storage units and with the mill. Machinery in the new unit includes two legs, a car receiving sink, a truck receiving sink, an Ehrsam Pneumatic Truck Lift, a 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, an Invincible Cleaner, motors, screw conveyors, and a power drive, counter-balanced manlift. The new unit brings the total storage capacity of the plant to 250,000 bus. The mill is also being improved by construction of an addition, carrying tempering bins, and three cleaners.

KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—The Elmendorf Coal & Feed Co.'s elevator plant on Apr. 15 was damaged by wind.

Louisville, Ky.—Creditors of the Kentucky Feed Mills, Inc., are considering a proposal to re-organize.

Ludlow, Ky.—The Big Four Mills, the incorporation of which was reported in the Apr. 8 Journals, intends to establish a feed mill here.

Carrollton, Ky.—A new cleaner, conveyor elevator and other equipment is being installed by the Kentucky Senate Distillery, Inc. The Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co. furnished the equipment.

Somerset, Ky.—The Abbott Flour Mill at Caney Fork (not a p. o.), near here, burned at 5:30 a. m., Apr. 14; loss, about \$10,000. The building and machinery, which were owned by Everett Girdler, Jr., and the wheat, flour and other merchandise, which belonged to the Abbott Milling Co., operated by Claude Abbott, were all destroyed. About half of Mr. Abbott's loss was covered by insurance.

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Wilders, Ky.—The Cave Springs Distillery has installed a new cleaner and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Louisville, Ky.—The property of the Southern Feed & Grain Co., of this city, has been bot from its receivers by Aubrey & Co., jobbing concern which has been manufacturing feeds for the past year and renting outside storage space. The new owners will remodel the property and equip it as a feed manufacturing plant and remove their manufacturing operations to it, also using it for storage.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—While calling at the office of a friend, on Apr. 24, Thomas W. Johnston, a member of the grain brokerage firm of T. Murray Maynadier & Co. for 25 years before his retirement two years ago, dropped dead.

MICHIGAN

Holland, Mich.—The Beach Milling Co. has installed a No. 3 feed mixer.

Ithaca, Mich.—The Ithaca Elvtr. Co. has installed a Dreadnaught Corn Cutter.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Buro has recently installed a sheller at its elevator.

Ellsworth, Mich.—The Ellsworth Farmers Exchange elevator was damaged by exposure fire recently.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Akron, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co. has installed a polisher and a 3-h.p. motor at its elevator here.

Elwell, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co. is building a warehouse addition on the west end of its elevator.

Zeeland, Mich.—The Zeeland Co-op. Farm Bureau is erecting an addition to its building, to house a feed mill.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a No. 3 mixer and a 5-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Memphis, Mich.—The Memphis Co-op. Ass'n has installed a seed cleaner and a Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader.

Three Oaks, Mich.—The Three Oaks Co-ops., Inc., recently leased the Geo. L. Miner Estate Mill and installed a feed mixer.

Pinconning, Mich.—The Pinconning Farm Bureau Supply Stores added a Sidney mixer to their grain elevator equipment.

Uby, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. recently had two additional 2-h.p. fully-enclosed electric motors installed to drive elevator legs.

Hillman, Mich.—Cook & Sabourin's elevator here burned Apr. 24. Part of the grain and farm implements stored in it was saved.

Merrill, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. added to its elevator equipment a corn sheller driven by a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed motor.

Ida, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has put in a Jacobson Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of its feed mill to catch tramp iron.

Rosebush, Mich.—The Rosebush Elvtr. Co. is having a Blue Streak, Jr., Corn Cutter, to be driven by a 3-h.p. motor, installed at its elevator.

Jenison, Mich.—The Jenison Mills have installed a Jacobson Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of their feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Springport, Mich.—C. A. Croel has bot the Bursley elevator here, and now owns both houses at this point, also elevators at Potterville and at Onondaga.

Bay Port, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co. has improved its equipment with a hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor in both the Bath and Bay Port plants.

Charlevoix, Mich.—The Charlevoix Co-op. Co. has installed at its elevator a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with capacity of one ton. The machine is motor driven and has floor level feed.

Augusta, Mich.—The Knappen Co. is erecting an addition on the east end of its local mill, similar to the one just completed on the west end, the addition to include two grain storage tanks.

Edgerton, Mich.—George Porter, whose mill burned several weeks ago, will replace the old landmark with a new, up-to-date mill in the near future. He intends manufacturing feeds of all kinds and white and buckwheat flours.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Riga Co-op. Co. has improved its equipment by installation of a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of its mill. The new crusher and feeder provides a uniform feed into the hammer mill.

Birch Run, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., has installed a "Big Chief" Hammer Mill direct driven by a 50-h.p. motor. The mill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron hazard. The company has also installed a feed mixer.

Newport, Mich.—Plans are said to be under way for the organization of a company, to erect an elevator and flour mill here, by Lowell Harrington & Son, of Rockwood, who leased the Strong Flour Mill in South Rockford which was destroyed by fire last February.

Fowler, Mich.—Marion Sturgis has retired from the elevator business here and has been appointed inspector for the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, with headquarters at Fowler. Mr. Sturgis has served this ass'n in many capacities and was recently on the board of directors.

Pinckney, Mich.—Read Bros. are rebuilding their elevator that burned last winter, as reported in the Feb. 26 Journals. The new house will be 40x60 feet and will be about the same size as the one that burned. The capacity will be 10,000 bus. All new equipment will be installed.

Blissfield, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Co. has purchased two Blue Streak Hammer Mills with direct-connected 50-h.p. motors and built-in electro-magnetic separators for installation at their Riga and Ogden plants. Electric power will be added at the Ogden plant as auxiliary to the engine power.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—The Eau Claire Co-op. Inc., has recently purchased the local feed mill and fruit warehouse property formerly operated by the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., from the St. Paul Bank for Co-ops., which recently foreclosed its mortgage on this property. A new local co-op ass'n was formed. Frank Sommers will continue as manager.

Hart, Mich.—Plans are under way for the rebuilding of the Farm Bureau Supply Stores elevator which was destroyed by fire recently. The elevator will contain up-to-date feed mill equipment, including a hammer mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator and a crusher and corn cracker and grader. It is quite probable that all the motors used to drive the equipment will be of the fully-enclosed type. The elevator head shaft bearings will be of the anti-friction type.

Dowagiac, Mich.—The new tile elevator and warehouse of the Dowagiac Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is nearing completion. Feed mill machinery will be moved over from another location and installed in the new plant. Equipment consists of a cleaner, a hammer mill, a crusher, a sheller and a freight elevator. The motors will all be of the fully-enclosed, self-ventilated type. The hammer mill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator. The head shaft bearings as well as the bearings on the countershaft driving the cleaner are all of the anti-friction type.

Charlotte, Mich.—Charles Lightner, of this place, was arrested recently on a charge of stealing 10 bus. of seed beans from a farm near here, and after several hours of questioning confessed to his guilt.

MINNESOTA

Hadley, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned late in April.

Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained wind damage on Apr. 20.

Almelund, Minn.—Carl G. Carlson's feed mill, leased to Ted Johnson, was damaged by fire early in April.

Jackson, Minn.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is K. G. Rasmusen, formerly of Cosmos, Minn.

Mankato, Minn.—The Hubbard Milling Co. recently installed two one-ton feed mixers, equipped with 7½-h.p. electric motors.

Steen, Minn.—E. H. Rudloff has leased the Rudloff Grain Co.'s plant here to the Edmunds Co. and has gone to Canton, S. D.

Raymond, Minn.—The equipment of the feed department of the Raymond Co-op. Creamery has been improved by the installation of a one-ton feed mixer.

Hendrum, Minn.—Theodore Roe recently purchased the potato warehouse here, has had the building remodeled and installed feed grinding equipment in it.

Waconia, Minn.—The Waconia Flour Mills have added to their equipment a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive, to replace their old machine.

Echo, Minn.—Fire originating in a large dust house and cob shed adjoining the main plant of the Echo Milling Co. did considerable damage to the interior of the shed on Apr. 19.

Nerstrand, Minn.—The Nerstrand Farmers Merc. & Elvtr. Co. will build an extension on the feed room to provide more space for feed and seeds. The office will also be enlarged.

Shakopee, Minn.—Work on the 500,000-bu. grain elevator and malting plant, described in the Feb. 28 Journals, for Cepro, Inc., has been started by the McKenzie-Hague Co., which has the contract.

Rushford, Minn.—At the M. Johnson elevator here a new 15-ton 20-foot scale is being installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A Bender type dump is being used in connection with this scale.

Virginia, Minn.—A resolution adopted by the Central Co-op. Wholesale at its annual convention at Superior the middle of April, favored establishment of a branch warehouse and commercial feed mill at this point.

Clear Lake, Minn.—The driveway of the Clear Lake Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be improved by raising the roof to take care of larger trucks. The elevator may also be re-sided, depending on whether or not the crops warrant the expenditure.

Worthington, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a 2000-pound Strong-Scott Batch Mixer. Additional bin capacity was added in the feed plant, as well as new legs. The motors were furnished by the Fairbanks-Morse Co. Enclosed motors were used on the mixer and the legs.



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Truman, Minn.—A fire reported as originating in the chimney slightly damaged the elevator of the Hubbard & Palmer Co. on Apr. 2.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—Charged with passing forged checks on the Detroit Elvtr. Co. and the Fairmont Creamery Co., Russell Kohler, a youth of 23, was arraigned in municipal court last month. He cashed checks amounting to more than \$127, and confessed to having broken into the plants of both companies in order to get the checks. He may get a prison term of from one to ten years.

St. Charles, Minn.—The J. G. Dill Co. is putting \$1,500 repairs into its local elevator. The cupola has been taken off, the old elevating machinery removed and a new cupola will be built and up-to-date machinery installed, the elevator reshinked, the coal sheds painted and a new office east of the present office building erected. The work will probably require a month to complete. Walter Feehan is local manager.

Norcross, Minn.—The 25,000-bu. elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. which on Apr. 11 was at Hereford (r. d. from Wendell, Minn.), 14 miles away, by road, on Apr. 17 was at Norcross, the actual moving time being only four days, as the J. H. Fisch Co.'s moving crew of five men had to remain idle one day because of a strong wind. The elevator was moved somewhat "as the crow flies," the highways being used for only about five miles of the journey, the path being thru fields and across ditches and creeks with comparative ease. Two caterpillar tractors were used for power and three sets of caterpillar rollers having double treads were placed under the elevator, two behind and one in the middle of the front. The structure, which measures 28x30 feet at its base, and is about 70 feet in height, was placed on the north side of the Monarch elevator already here, about where the office formerly stood, the latter having been moved to vacant ground between the elevator and the highway.

Cologne, Minn.—The Cologne Milling Co. has awarded a contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bu. grain elevator storage to be used in connection with its flour mill here. This will have 20 bins and will be fitted with leg service for receiving and shipping. There will be special blending equipment for service from the elevator to the mill, and a large cylinder cleaner will be installed on the work floor, which will be a cross work floor type, and on the site of the elevator there will be a large warehouse built at this time. A 20-ton, 26-foot Fairbanks Scale will be located in the receiving driveway, which will be 18 feet wide. The scale will be fitted with Strong-Scott Air Lift. A hopper scale will be used for shipping purposes. This building will be connected to and from the mill by cross spouting. The building will be iron clad and will have a full basement under the driveway and elevator. The Cologne Milling Co. has been operating a flour mill at Cologne for over 50 years, and manufactures and distributes flour over a large territory, as well as manufacturing feeds of all kinds in a plant built in 1931. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will begin its construction at once.

Wabasso, Minn.—On the evening of Apr. 14 a well attended and very interesting meeting of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n was held here. E. F. Barrett was asked for information regarding the restoration of the free day on cars held for re-inspection and reported that there was no free day, the matter standing just where it had been, and advised that the question be brot before the Railroad & Warehouse Commission and a hearing asked for. In the discussion of the flax futures situation, Mr. Barrett expressed the opinion that the 500-bu. unit would be put in force if shippers still wanted it, and stated his reasons for favoring it. Following his remarks, a motion carried for the appointment of a com'te of three to ask for the 500-bu. unit on flax, the suggestion being made that the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n be asked to join in this request. The personnel of the com'te is as follows: W. A. Mullin, Minneapolis; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, and H. W. Wechsler, Nassau, Minn. George P. Sexauer, of Brookings, S. D., who recently returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast, told the meeting of the quantities of Argentine corn that he saw unloaded from ships while there, also butter and eggs from Australia, New Zealand and China. The meeting closed with a short band concert, followed by a lunch.

DULUTH LETTER

A steady and substantial out rail movement of grain was reported during April. The shipping ran mostly to wheat, with the surplus corporation the government agency, letting go of its holdings freely to the trade, who made good use of shipping operations to clean up accumulations.—F. G. C.

A party of Chicago and Minneapolis grain men, it is reported, will pay a visit to Duluth and the Arrowhead country June 3-6. They will travel by bus up to northern fishing resorts. Frank B. Townsend, traffic commissioner of the Minneapolis Ass'n of Commerce, is chairman in charge of the excursion.—F. G. C.

R. B. Bowden, Minneapolis, Minn., sec'y of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, made the principal address at the 19th annual Duluth Day banquet, held April 21, at the Hotel Duluth. Julius H. Barnes, New York City, formerly a leading grain exporter in this market, came here to attend the meeting.—F. G. C.

Fred S. Keiser, traffic commissioner of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, represented the Duluth Board of Trade in an appeal before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, seeking a reduction of grain and flour rates from this section of the country to central territory. It is declared that the rates now in effect by eastern railroads are unreasonable as compared to those from the Missouri River area.—F. G. C.

The arrival of the steamer Ishpeming from Lake Erie early on the morning of May 2, marked the formal opening of navigation for the year 1936, in accordance with the rules of the Duluth Board of Trade. Boats are arriving and departing now daily and the season is in full swing. Steamers arriving are mostly coming up with coal and taking on iron ore cargoes. The grain trade is awaiting vessels to carry out grain, as several million bushels is under contract to move out. The eastern demand for grain is not at all keen. The freight rate on wheat to Buffalo remains firm at 2½ cents to unload.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Charles Roe, a former grain man of this city, also operating elevators of his own at Crookston, Spicer and Evansville, Minn., died Apr. 28, at Bagley, Minn.

The new 1,250,000-bu. elevator now under construction for the Bunge Elvtr. Co., as reported in the Apr. 8 Journals, will be equipped with pneumatic process system for aerating grain.

Harold W. Hellier, chief trader of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at the local Chamber of Commerce, died Apr. 22, at the age of 58 years. He had been in the grain trade for 30 years.

Ernest W. Lenhart is now with the Dinham-Seim Co.'s sales department on the exchange floor, handling all kinds of grain. For the past three years he has been with D. R. Wagner & Co., of this city.

New members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce include Walter E. Jernberg, grain buyer for the Occident Terminal division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., recently transferred from Duluth to this city, and Frank C. Tenney, vice-pres. of the Tenney Co., also of Duluth.

Walter Borrill, who has been in the grain business for 30 years and for the last half year temporarily with the Mullin & Dillon Co., of this city, is now associated with the Atwood-Larson Co., of this city and Duluth, and will cover southern Minnesota and South Dakota for the latter company.

MISSOURI

Slater, Mo.—The Co-op. Ass'n No. 1 is building a new warehouse and installing considerable new machinery.

St. Louis, Mo.—Walter H. Toberman was in a local hospital for a short time, following an auto accident last month, but fortunately his injuries were not serious. Mr. Toberman is president of the Toberman Grain Co. and also a director of the Merchants Exchange.

Kansas City, Mo.—Pouring of concrete for the bins of the Rodney Milling Co.'s new 500,000-bu. grain storage (described in detail in the Mar. 25 journals) has just been started. Horner & Wyatt designed the new structure and the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—A 14-foot frame driveway is being built on the receiving elevator of the Mound Ridge Milling Co., and is being fitted with an Ehram Overhead Truck Lift for handling the great variety of trucks that do business with the plant. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Kansas City, Mo.—Lease on the 2,000,000-bu. Burlington grain elevator here has been relinquished by the Farmers National Grain Corp., which has had the lease since 1930, when the corporation took it over from the old Hall-Baker Grain Co. The Farmers National will retain its lease on the 5,500,000-bu. Kansas-Missouri Elvtr.

Glasgow, Mo.—We installed a new Bender Hoist and built a new concrete pit for car unloading and replaced all old floors in driveway with double 2½-inch oak flooring and also new foundation under all of driveway. We also purchased two 5,000-gallon molasses tanks and are now buying blackstrap molasses in tank cars. We installed a used J. B. Grinder and a 20-h.p. motor.—Glasgow Co-op. Ass'n.

Concordia, Mo.—The Klingenberg Elvtr. Co. was organized and incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with capital stock of \$16,000, for the purpose of buying and operating the local elevator property of Geo. A. Klingenberg, which has been closed during the past year. Principal stockholders are, Geo. A. Klingenberg, Concordia; A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n, Higginsville, and Daniel Hoefer, pres. Bank of Higginsville. A general grain, flour, feed, seed, coal and building material business will be conducted.—Klingenberg Elvtr. Co., Geo. C. Klingenberg, pres. and mgr.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. B. Rader has resigned as sec'y of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, which position he has held for the past eight years, and on June 1 will become manager of the New York Merc. Exchange (butter and eggs). Mr. Rader has also been sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade, and previous to holding that position was sec'y of the Denver Grain Exchange. Walter J. Krings, who has been employed by the exchange in various capacities for the last 15 years, having been assistant-secretary since 1925, has been appointed sec'y treas. succeeding Mr. Rader, and will take over his new duties on May 28.

MONTANA

Lamberton, Mont.—A new 20-ton, 26-foot receiving scale has been shipped here to be installed for the Occident Elvtr. Co., along with a 68-inch Strong-Scott Dump. T. E. Ibberson Co. will make the installation.

Rudyard, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator burned at 3:30 p. m., Apr. 18, the fire starting in the top of the structure. The elevator contained a large amount of grain and the financial loss was said to be heavy. An oil station adjacent to the elevator was saved by a narrow margin.

Stanford, Mont.—The Stanford Roller Mills, closed for several weeks pending a change in management, re-opened on Apr. 14, under the management of L. G. Spady, who was associated with his father in the operation of the mill in 1914, when it was erected. The mill will continue to manufacture flour, feeds and breakfast foods. J. L. Vandenberg is the owner of the property.

Sidney, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the T. E. Ibberson Co. the contract for a new 40,000-bu., 18-bin elevator, and work will be started at once. The building (which replaces a recent fire loss) will be equipped with two legs, a Carter Cleaner, a 20-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale and Strong-Scott Dumps. A 2,000-bu. per hour Richardson Automatic Scale will be used for shipping purposes. The whole structure will be covered with galvanized iron. A large office building will be erected.

NEBRASKA

Walton, Neb.—H. L. Aden is the sole owner of the elevator here operated under that name.

Hickman, Neb.—Wm. Burk & Son have just had their elevator equipped with lightning protection.

Garrison, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been overhauled by the Birchard Const. Co.

Scribner, Neb.—The office of the Scribner Grain & Lbr. Co. is being remodeled on the interior and new siding put on the exterior.

Elwood, Neb.—E. O. Hollenbeck, manager of the Equity Exchange elevator here for several years, has taken a similar position in Hitchcock, Okla.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—The elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has been improved with installation of a Winter Head Drive by the Van Ness Const. Co.

Superior, Neb.—O. Marshall, business manager for Bossemeyer Bros., was killed on Apr. 19, when his gun was accidentally discharged while on a hunting trip.

Bethany, Neb.—James R. Reddick, who at one time was engaged in the grain shipping business here, died at his home in Lincoln, Nebr., Apr. 11, at the age of 90 years.

Wisner, Neb.—This firm, which has been in business for 48 years, is still operating under the name of F. W. & A. J. West, since the death of F. W. West last December.—A. J. West.

Inland, Neb.—The affairs of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n were recently wound up, the stockholders receiving 25% of the value of their stock. The elevator was sold last summer to the Brooking Grain Co.

Utica, Neb.—We have installed a Strong-Scott Head Drive, with anti-friction bearings, on each of the two legs in our concrete elevator, and have suffered no choke-ups since.—H. W. Busch, Utica Farmers Grain Co.

Lexington, Neb.—Rapid progress is being made on the new 15,000-bus. elevator of Albert A. Kjar. Machinery is being installed, including a No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill. A feed mixer will be installed later.—Harry Cramer.

Stromsburg, Neb.—Harold L. Peterson has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, effective June 10, to take over the Durant elevator, which he has leased. His place here will be taken by his second man, Al Thorstensen.

Goehner, Neb.—The Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator was bot by the Wencaker & Newton Grain Co., composed of Walter Wencaker and W. J. Newton, who took possession Mar. 10. Improvement of the coal sheds will be made this summer.

Avoca, Neb.—Effective May 18 the name of the Marquardt Grain Co. will be changed to Avoca Grain Co. Fred Marquardt will continue as manager and sec'y. Will E. Straub, Lincoln, is pres., V. W. Straub vice-pres. and Elmer Hallstrom is treas.

Gering, Neb.—Charged with issuing a check to the Gering Elvtr. Co. for \$71.04 for which he did not have sufficient funds to meet payment, LaVerne McGranahan was recently bound over to the district court for trial. His appearance bond was set at \$500, and he was placed in jail when he was unable to have bond posted for him.

Durant (Stromsburg p. o.), Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here has been leased by Harold L. Peterson, who for the past few years has had charge of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Stromsburg, and he will take charge June 10. Victor J. Anderson has been managing the local elevator for the Farmers Co.

Beaver Crossing, Neb.—The west elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. is being razed to make room for a new 30,000-bu., cribbed, ironclad modern elevator to be completed in time for wheat harvest. The new house will have 13 bins, one fast handling leg with Superior DP buckets to elevate 3,000 bus. per hour, a Winter Head-Drive, a grate, a steel pan and an automatic scale. The elevator will be 29x36 feet and 50 feet to the plate. Ned Cramer has the contract. Feed grinding machinery will be moved to the company's east elevator, which is being continued in service.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. M. Paul has moved from the Stuart Bldg. into a new office in the air-conditioned First National Bank Bldg.

NEW ENGLAND

Meriden, Conn.—The Meriden Grain & Coal Co. has been bot by C. L. Huse and J. W. Hogan, former manager and assistant manager, respectively, for Meech & Stoddard, Inc., former owners. Mr. Huse, together with E. B. Bigelow and Harry M. Link, has also bot another Meech & Stoddard branch, the Middlefield Grain & Coal Co.

NEW JERSEY

Sayreville, N. J.—The Taylor Milling Service recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

NEW YORK

Cattaraugus, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

New York, N. Y.—John L. Pool, a former member of the board of directors of the New York Produce Exchange, died at his home in Rye, N. Y., on Apr. 25, following a long illness. He was 72 years old.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James G. McKillen, pres. of the J. G. McKillen Grain Co. and a member of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, was married, on Apr. 18, to Mrs. Ineth C. Wilber. The wedding trip was a cruise to the West Indies.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co., of this city, is reported as having cut its net deficit to \$32,272 in 1935, compared with \$87,480 in 1934. Operating profit mounted to \$94,271 compared with \$79,048 in 1934, reducing the net operating loss to \$26,422 from \$41,160 the previous year.

Buffalo, N. Y.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange held Apr. 20, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., George B. Wood; vice-pres., Earl E. McConnell; treas., Fred G. Krueger (re-elected); sec'y and assistant treas., Fred E. Pond (re-elected). At the annual meeting of stockholders, the following directors were elected to serve three years: D. A. Southwell, E. W. Stuhr and Otto Tantzler. The three retiring directors were Thomas C. O'Brien, George W. Martin and Wayland P. Frost.

NORTH DAKOTA

Linton, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has completed plans for a feed grinding mill at this point.

Jamestown, N. D.—Headquarters of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n have been moved from Grand Forks to this point.

Cooperstown, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s local office was entered by thieves, during the night of April 21, who stole the radio.

Bowbells, N. D.—Paul Reardon, manager of an elevator at this point, and his two-year-old son were killed in an auto accident on Apr. 28.

Jamestown, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, of Windsor, N. D., is a new member of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Regent, N. D.—Repairs and alterations will be made on the feed mill here for the Regent Co-op. Exchange. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Hazleton, N. D.—L. W. Berkholtz, whose elevator burned late in February, has bot the Victoria Elvtr. here and plans extensive repairs to the property.

Greene, N. D.—J. L. Williams, grain buyer of this place, died at the hospital in Kenmare, N. D., late in April. He was manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Antler, N. D.—The two elevators bot by us [as reported in the Journals last number] have a capacity of 25,000 bus. each.—Antler Co-op. Grain Co., W. R. Bellanee, mgr.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. was one of the three structures that burned in a \$50,000 fire here which started in a hotel, Apr. 20. About 9,000 bus of grain stored in the elevator was destroyed also.

Grand Forks, N. D.—C. F. Clark, of Bowbells, superintendent of the Minot division for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., has been transferred to Grand Forks, where he will have charge of this division for the company.

Cooperstown, N. D.—The Cussons Seed House has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive. The machine has a capacity of one ton and is equipped with floor level feeding hopper.

Gladstone, N. D.—Stockholders of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. last month decided to take steps toward construction of a 30,000-bu. elevator at this point, and a building com'tee was appointed to make arrangements for the construction and financing of the structure.

Beulah, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. recently awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for installation of new 20-ton, 26x9 Fairbanks Scales and 68-inch Strong-Scott dumping equipment at its elevators at this point, at Golva, Halliday and Golden Valley, all in this state.

Lisbon, N. D.—A. T. Hilden, formerly with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Daisy, is now in charge of the local elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., formerly managed by N. P. Knutson, resigned. Mrs. Hilden and the three children will move to Lisbon at the close of the school year.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A new feed mill unit has been completed at the State Mill & Elvtr., costing \$100,000. The plant includes two warehouse rooms, each 150 feet long, the entire building being 26 feet wide, with the central manufacturing section 78x26 feet, three and a half stories high, surmounted by a penthouse. The capacity of the plant is 120 tons of mixed mashes, in addition to ground products, such as scratch feeds and corn. Equipment includes two large molasses mixing units, an oat huller, attrition mill, three batch mixers and a 12,000-gallon molasses tank in the basement.

OHIO

Cortland, O.—The Trumbull Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Alliance, O.—We are starting a new building, with grain storage, here and also one at Hartsville.—Warners Mill.

Bradford, O.—Keller Bros. have installed a scale as well as other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Reading, O.—The Reading Feed Mill has been incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares of no par value; incorporators: William, Frank and Mary Flege.

Botkins, O.—The Sheets Grain Co. has added to its equipment a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The machine is motor driven and has a capacity of one ton.

Sugar Ridge, O.—The Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive. The products are sacked direct from the machine.

Lexington, O.—The management of the Lexington Equity & Co-op. Co. has been assumed by the Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, which operates elevators at Mansfield, Shelby and Belleville also.

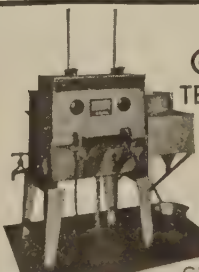
Woodville, O.—Roy Heineman, manager of the local elevator of the Luckey Farmers Exchange for a number of years past, resigned recently and has been succeeded by William Schnitker.

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Baltimore, O.—George Daft has purchased the J. R. Johnson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, operated by Mr. Johnson for a number of years. Mr. Daft has been employed at the elevator for some time.

Gallup (Hamler p.o.), O.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here burned Apr. 24; loss, \$12,000. The elevator contained 1,500 bus. of corn. The cause was reported to have been a short circuit. Manager Arthur Haughn received severe burns.

Trotwood, O.—Plans and specifications for a concrete elevator for the Trotwood Farmers Exchange Co. have been furnished by the Reliance Const. Co. Construction contract was let to the H. R. Blagg Co.

Toledo, O.—A branch office will be opened in this city on May 1 by the Lansing Grain Co., of Lansing, Mich., in the Produce Exchange, with Paul M. Barnes, with the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. for 16 years past, in charge. The new office will deal in cash grain.

South Charleston, O.—Fire, which started in a cob chute leading from the top of the Dewey Bros. elevator to the cob burner, damaged the top floor of the elevator to the extent of \$200, at 5:30 p. m., April 17. Damage from the water was reported to have been more than that from the fire.

Toledo, O.—George Shirey, 50 years of age, the Norris Grain Co.'s chief weighmaster, was killed on Apr. 26, when he fell down the shaft of the B. & O. Elvtr., a distance of 85 feet. Elevator employes who saw Shirey tottering tried in vain to save him. He had been with the Norris Co. 10 years.

Pemberville, O.—The elevator under construction for the Pemberville Elvtr. Co. will be of concrete, 75 feet high, square in shape and having a capacity of 20,000 bus. Two driveways will be constructed, one for loading and one for unloading. The warehouse will be 20x57 feet, and the feed grinding room 32x20. An office will be built at the side of the elevator, and 20-ton scales will be installed next to the office. The Clemans Const. Co. has the contract.

Cedar Point, Sandusky, O.—The entertainment features of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n's 57th annual convention, which will be held here June 22 and 23, will include an afternoon trip to Kelly's Island and Put-in-Bay, the banquet at the Breakers Hotel, at which the principal speaker will be Count Ernesto Russo, of Milan, Italy, who is unsurpassed as a story teller, and a dancing party following the banquet. Free parking space for those who drive to the convention will be provided.

Kent, O.—Williams Bros. Co. has let the contract to the James Stewart Corp. for a 200,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator with a working house, storage annex, a smaller house for receiving grain from trucks, and a two-story re-inforced concrete and steel warehouse 56x74 feet for storing flour, feed and by-products of the company. The working house will contain two legs of 6,000-bu capacity each, a midway cleaning storage with bins above and below it in which will be located an Eureka Cleaner. The house will be equipped with 8 motors ranging in size from 7½-h.p. to 25-h.p., a continuous belt elevator and spouts for transporting grain from elevator to mill and vice versa. The head house will contain a car puller and a 2,500-bu. hopper scale. The small house for receiving grain from trucks will be equipped with a receiving pit and a truck dump. Grain will be weighed, elevated and cleaned and the screenings returned to farmer and the clean grain will be elevated to storage bins.

OKLAHOMA

Hillsdale, Okla.—A 50,000-bu. concrete elevator has been started for the Hillsdale Union Equity Co-op. Exchange. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Nash, Okla.—A 25,000-bu. concrete elevator is being built for the Equity Exchange Company here. A. F. Roberts has the contract. As previously reported in the Journals, an old elevator was razed to make room for the new.

Enid, Okla.—The Geis Mills, badly damaged by fire recently, reopened its feed grinding department a few days after the fire, as enough machinery had been saved to carry on operations until a new mill is constructed. As soon as the insurance is adjusted, plans for a new mill will be completed.

Seminole, Okla.—We have installed a half-ton feed mixer and are making poultry feed. We also built a small storage next to the grinder room, placed another Kewanee Truck Dump in front of our old one for long-wheel-base trucks.—Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange, Geo. E. Pletcher, mgr.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A store room of the Hardeman-King Mill & Elvtr. Co. located about 20 feet from the main building, burned Apr. 8, causing a damage of about \$600. The fire was reported as probably having been started by tramps. The blaze was brot under control as it neared the main elevator.

Mangum, Okla.—Improvements recently made by the Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co. include an addition to the south side of the elevator which will be used to house a mixing plant, where a line of poultry feeds, mashers and dairy feeds will be made; a large warehouse east of the elevator adjoining the railroad for shipping or receiving carlot merchandise; a house reconditioned for office use; a four-cylinder, 80-h.p. natural gas engine to take the place of a former 40-h.p. type, and some new flour mill machinery.

Hillsdale, Okla.—Construction of a 50,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has begun by Chalmers & Borton. The new structure will replace the wood elevator that burned recently. It will include 4 tanks, 12 feet in diameter, and one interstice bin 80 feet high, and 7 overhead bins. The driveway is being put thru the center of the elevator so that all overhead bins can be drained thru the driveway, into the receiving pit, and each of the tanks is being tapped several feet above the floor so that most of their contents will be drainable in the same manner. This method of construction is being used to provide for aeration of grain by running. Machinery to be installed includes a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, an all steel Kewanee Pneumatic Truck Lift, a man lift, a Fairbanks-Morse Motor, and Fairbanks-Falk Head Drive on a leg designed to elevate 2,500-bus. per hour.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kent, Wash.—Shaffer Bros. feed warehouse burned recently.

Valleyford, Wash.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Grain & Produce Co. here is returned by the postoffice marked "Out of business."

Newberg, Ore.—Gibbons Bros. Feed Co., also known as the Newberg Feed Co., has been taken over by Davis & Son, of McMinnville, Ore.

Portland, Ore.—George Milnor is now manager of the Bulk Carriers Corp., of this city. He was formerly with the Pacific Continental Grain Co. The corporation owns two boats engaged in the grain and lumber trade.

Portland, Ore.—The lease on the Northwestern Grain Dock, which property is owned by the Union Pacific System, has been given up by the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co., operator of the property for many years.

Tacoma, Wash.—F. W. Chovil, of the Coast Feed Co., of this city, and a well known member of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, died late in April. Mr. Chovil was respected by all who knew him for his fairness and square dealing.

Wilbur, Wash.—The Grain Growers Warehouse Co. has given the contract for the erection of a 165,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator to Alloway & Georg, who have started construction. It will be ready for operation by July 15.

Jerry (Asotin p.o.).—Wash.—Harmer Robeson and his son, Gerald, have purchased the interest of D. A. Silver in the Jerry Milling Co. F. H. Stephenson continues to hold his interest in the company, which will retain its name as formerly. It is the intention of the company to move the equipment from the building at Jerry to the building in Asotin, formerly known as the Asotin Milling Co.

Portland, Ore.—R. L. Forrest, manager of Durkee Famous Foods and prominent in the feed industry of this section, died in his sleep May 3. He had been in usual good health the day before and was at his office as usual. It is supposed that heart trouble caused his death. For several weeks Mr. Forrest had been especially active in boosting for the coming Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n convention, which was held in this city on May 8.

Medford, Ore.—F. E. Samson, grain, feed and seed merchant, is building a \$10,000 warehouse, to be 100x50 feet, and having 10,000 square feet of space. It will be of concrete, with a full basement, completion to be by June 20.

Grangeville, Ida.—A new elevator and grain warehouse is under construction here for T. E. Robinson, of Nezperce, who also operates warehouses at Nezperce, Kamiah and Tramway. The elevator will be 60x60 feet with cribbing 55 feet high and a headhouse of approximately 30 feet. Storage capacity will be 150,000 bus. The sack warehouse will be 40x80 feet and will provide storage space for about 15,000 to 20,000 sacks. The foundation will be of concrete and the building will be covered with corrugated iron. Electricity will be used for power and for lighting.

PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle, Pa.—The Holly Feed & Grain Co.'s property here has been taken over by the recently formed Mount Holly Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. Roy Weibley is manager.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The plant of the Newsome Feed & Grain Co., E. J. Dougherty owner, burned on May 3; loss, over \$100,000; fully insured. Approximately 10 carloads of grain and millfeeds was destroyed.

Martinsburg, Pa.—The Klepser Bros.' mill here, which has been operating for a half century, has been purchased by the Shaffer Stores Co., which operates a chain of 68 retail grocery stores, with headquarters at Altoona, Pa. Flour of all types, grain products and feed will be manufactured for the Shaffer Stores to retail.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Parkston, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently had its elevator ironclad with corrugated siding.

Hot Springs, S. D.—The Midwest Milling Co. has just installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer at its local plant.

DeSmet, S. D.—The Peter Jorgenson elevator will be extensively remodeled, much of the main structure being rebuilt.

Watertown, S. D.—The Watertown Milling Co. has completed installation of a wheat and corn cutting machine for manufacturing chick feed.

Bridgewater, S. D.—The elevator under construction here for G. Heckenliab has been completed by R. W. Oglesby, who had the contract.

Parker, S. D.—Robert Prince, who was a grain buyer at this point for 29 years before his retirement, died on Apr. 9, at the age of 84 years.

Armour, S. D.—Installation of a new dump, at its local elevator is being considered by the Sheldon F. Reese Elvtrs., when general repairs are made.

Menno, S. D.—The Menno Milling & Grain Co. recently had repairs made and installed new equipment, including a mixer. R. W. Oglesby had the contract.

Letcher, S. D.—Cash amounting to \$175 was stolen from the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of Apr. 28, making the third burglary in Letcher within a month.

Claremont, S. D.—M. C. Seip, manager of the Cargill Elvtr. here, has gone to Beardsley, Minn., and has been succeeded by J. E. Pavsek, who has been transferred by the company from Huffton, S. D.

Zell, S. D.—Referring to the incorporation of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., reported in the Journals last number, that company writes: "This elevator only extended its charter, as the old charter had run out."

Huffton, S. D.—J. E. Pavsek, manager of the Cargill Elvtr. at this point, has been transferred by the company to manage its house at Claremont, S. D. E. Dahl, former assistant manager, will have charge of the local elevator.

Canton, S. D.—The W. M. Bell Co. has transferred J. W. Engler from its home office in Milwaukee, Wis., to its office here, where he succeeds H. Rudloff, who resigned recently to give his undivided attention to his elevator at Steen, Minn.

Lennox, S. D.—Offices of four local elevators were visited by thieves Sunday morning, Apr. 12, who seemed to have a liking for radios, which they took from H. H. Knock's and G. T. Aulwes' elevators. Nothing seemed to have been stolen from the other two houses.

Lake Preston, S. D.—The Sexauer Grain Co., of Brookings, S. D., about two weeks ago razed the elevator known locally as the Lunde Elevator (purchased by the Sexauer Co. last winter), which was erected in 1886. At first it was a flat house for storing grain in sacks. In the early '90's Gunder Lunde bot it and remodeled it into an up-to-date elevator and continued to operate it until his death about three years ago.

Owanka, S. D.—The Owanka Farmers Elevator Co. awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of all new mechanical equipment in its elevator here. A new Fairbanks-Morse Diesel-type Engine will be installed for power. A complete new leg having D.P. buckets will be used. New drives to the cleaner equipment will be installed and extensive repairs will be made. A new Strong-Scott Manlift will be installed and a new Strong-Scott Air Dump will be a part of the new equipment. Work will be started at once.

SOUTHEAST

Georgetown, Del.—William J. Layton recently installed a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Waterloo, N. C.—An electrically operated 50-barrel flour mill will be installed by E. V. Golding, who operates a mill here.

TEXAS

Harlingen, Tex.—The recently organized Rio Grande Mills, Inc., has taken over the plant of the Valley Feed Mills, which is being thoroughly overhauled and will be improved by the installation of grain driers and dehydrating equipment. Poultry, dairy and stock feeds will be manufactured, also cornmeal and whole wheat flour, and later buckwheat and rye flours.

Houston, Tex.—The South Texas Feed Co. is a new concern, incorporated by J. V. Neuhaus and his son, L. L. Neuhaus, and W. R. Archer, with a capital stock of \$60,000. The new company has leased the facilities of the South Texas Grain Co., also of this city, and Charles P. Shearn, Jr., of the latter company, will engage in the grain and feed business under the name of the Charles P. Shearn Feed Co. J. V. Neuhaus and C. P. Shearn, Sr., established the South Texas Grain Co. 40 years ago.

Lubbock, Tex.—On account of the poor crop prospects in this section, the Kimbell-Diamond Milling Co. will not build the new mill here this season as it had planned to do. The machinery and equipment from the idle plant of the St. Paul Milling Co., St. Paul, Minn., recently bot by the Kimbell Co. with the intention of installing it in the proposed new mill, will be shipped to this point and stored in a warehouse erected for that purpose on the 21-acre tract bot for the site of the new mill.

WISCONSIN

Merrill, Wis.—Emil Klueckman has opened a feed and flour mill on A. Foster St. here.

Burlington, Wis.—A corn cracker and grader was recently installed by the Farmers Feed & Fuel Co.

Prescott, Wis.—A half-ton feed mixer was recently added to the equipment of the Prescott Exchange elevator.

Clinton, Wis.—A new 1½-ton truck has been added to the delivery service of the Associated Farmers Co.'s elevator.

Black River Falls, Wis.—John F. Dunn, owner of the Riverside Mill & Elevator Co. here, died Apr. 14, at the age of 77 years.

Kiel, Wis.—Roland E. Freis is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer in his feed mill here. The new machine is motor driven and has a capacity of one ton.

Superior, Wis.—Joseph Bourasa, former superintendent of the Itasca Elevator for many years, died Apr. 8, at the age of 72 years. He came here 25 years ago from Washburn, where he was employed by the company that built the Itasca Elevator. Mr. Bourasa was widely known in grain circles.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include L. S. Hatch, of the L. S. Hatch Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The rate of interest for the month of May has been determined by the finance committee of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5% per annum.

While horseback riding at his summer home near Waukesha, on Apr. 26, Charles H. Steuber, superintendent of the Kurth Malting Co., of this city, was thrown from his horse and killed.

The new board of directors of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at a special meeting on Apr. 28 re-appointed M. H. Ladd as chief weigher, Allen A. Breed as chief grain inspector, and John L. Bowlus as traffic manager.

An excursion to Ludington, Mich., is being arranged for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange June 20 by the Pere Marquette Line Steamers. Members of the exchange and guests will leave Milwaukee Saturday noon, returning to Milwaukee Sunday morning.

Edward Wiatr has filed suit against the Charles A. Krause Milling Co. asking \$50,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received on Dec. 10, 1935, when he fell into a manhole. In answer filed with the court, the milling company denies negligence and responsibility.

Construction has started on the new 1,500,000-bu. elevator (described in the Mar. 11 Journals) for the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. The plans include the installation of a fully automatic device which will permit a car of grain to be unloaded in nine minutes.

Thomas M. Corcoran was honored by fellow members of the Grain & Stock Exchange on his 78th birthday, Apr. 24, by a surprise call at his home and presentation of 78 roses to him in recognition of the day. Mr. Corcoran is one of the grain and hay firm of Corcoran Bros. and is an old member of the exchange.

The Plankinton Packing Co. plans construction of a new one-story brick building containing more than 15,000 square feet of floor space, to house its livestock feed and fertilizer manufacturing unit. Some of the machinery now in use will be reconditioned and installed in the new structure, also some new machinery. The new building will replace the present structure which houses the grinding and mixing equipment.

Operations of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange showed a deficit for the year ended Mar. 31, according to the annual report of the organization, the income being given as \$96,040, and the expenditures as \$100,872. The weighing department handled 16,218 carloads received and 9,544 carloads shipped. Waterfront elevators handled 8,910,453 bus. of grain. During the year receipts of grain were 34,150,861 bus., compared with 30,378,258 bus. the preceding year.

WYOMING

Worland, Wyo.—Joseph F. Hampton, who with Thomas F. Carr as a partner, started the Washakie Trading Co. 23 years ago, died Mar. 15, following an illness of a year. The business of the company includes a grain elevator with a seed cleaning plant (recently completely overhauled), and two large warehouses. Mrs. Hampton will continue her husband's business and will be treasurer and manager, with Fred P. Hampton, of Sturgis, S. D., as president.

The Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium act as amended in 1935 was again held unconstitutional, this time by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, May 11. By its 3-years' stay of foreclosure of farm mortgages the act deprives the mortgagee of his property right without compensation, contrary to the 5th amendment, the court said.

Sec'y Wallace of the A.A.A. claims to have signed contracts with 6,900,000 producers; but he got no signatures from 544,625 producers of barley, 46,998 producers of flax, 159,897 producers of grain sorghums, 3,102,231 growers of Irish potatoes, 1,750,266 growers of sweet potatoes, nor from the hosts producing cattle and poultry, and operating dairies.

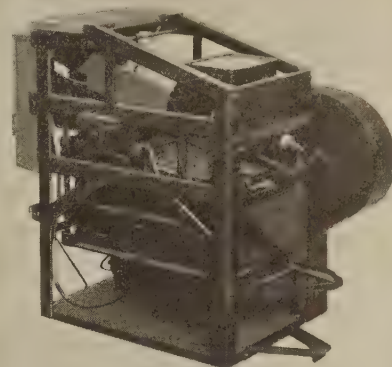
Spokane, Wash.—Four farmers' organizations have gone on record here as opposing the action of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace's intention to drive down United States wheat prices to world levels. The organizations were: the Washington State Grange; Washington-Idaho Farmers' Union; Eastern Oregon Wheat League, and the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.—F. K. H.

New Federal Dockage Tester

It has long been the desire of many in grain inspection work to obtain a dockage device that would substitute a uniform, mechanical operation for hand-sieving, and hence secure greater uniformity and accuracy in the application of the grain standards.

After several years of investigational work on the part of many employees of the Department, a device was developed which met this desire for a better dockage machine.

Some minor re-designing of certain parts of the machine, to obtain maximum accuracy and uniformity, took place in 1934, the final design being made by the Technological Division of



New Federal Dockage Tester

the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Washington. The dockage machine was then manufactured in quantity and all grain supervision offices were supplied with them.

Recently the dockage tester has been given a thorough experimental trial in several District Supervision offices, as well as at General Field Headquarters office. It has been subjected to several thousands tests, on grain of all types and conditions, in order to arrive at the proper procedure for its use in commercial grain inspection.

A study of the data covering these tests, the proper combination of sieves to be used, the desirable spring tensions, and other operating questions, were subjects of discussion at a recent grain supervisors' conference at Chicago. Supervisors are now in the field setting up the machines and adjusting them to standard requirements, so that all machines will operate in accordance with the standards of uniformity set up for them. Inspectors or members of the trade who wish to see the Federal dockage tester in use, will be welcome at any office of Federal Grain Supervision, where the machine will be shown and its operation described and demonstrated.

The grain sample to be tested is placed in the hopper at the top of the tester, and feeds automatically upon the riddle. Material passing thru the riddle travels to the opposite end of the tester and drops to the end of the upper sieve. Material passing over the riddle goes into the coarse dockage.

As the grain falls to the upper sieve, it passes thru an air blast, generated by a 4-blade fan. This fan removes some fine material that has hitherto been removed by sieves, and also removes some light, chaffy material that is not removed from wheat by the usual dockage system.

The sieving tests necessary in the grading of corn and grain sorghums can also be performed readily by inserting the proper sieves. Also the sizing tests necessary in the determination of the cereal oats and the barley grades may be made.

This machine is now purchasable by anyone interested, of the Leach Co., which is building them to the specifications of the government.

Supply Trade

Crop Reports

[Continued from page 355]

Temple, Okla., May 9.—Acreage of wheat 75%; condition 40%.—Temple Milling Co.

Sturgis, Okla., May 8.—No wheat will be harvested in this locality at all this year, and we have no moisture to start the row crops.—Muncy & Corson.

Pulaski, Tenn., May 7.—Corn acreage about same as last year; needing rain badly; can't get crop planted. Wheat 10% larger acreage than last year, condition normal. Oats 10% more than last year, condition fair.—Abernathy Grain & Feed Co.

Snyder, Okla., May 6.—Wheat is very poor, possibly 50% will be harvested. Probably will make 6 to 8 bus. per acre. About 50% will be sowed to sudan for summer pasture, the other half back to wheat this fall.—Farmers Union Co-op Exchange.

Diggins, Mo., May 5.—Wheat sowed last fall 80%, plowed up 10%, condition 65%; oats sowed increase 15%, condition 75%; too dry for oats good stand. Corn 50% planted, normal crop coming up. Fine wheat ground plowed up, will go to cane. Pastures short, hay needs rain.—N. P. Jacobsen.

Medicine Lodge, Kan., May 7.—Wheat acreage 100%, condition 50%, going back every day. Unless rain comes soon will be almost total failure. Oats acreage about 110%, condition 75%. Other grains about same as last year. Clouds, but they do not shed any rain.—Medicine Lodge Milling & Whse. Co.

Huntley, Neb., May 8.—Acreage of winter wheat is about same as last year. Will not be over 5% plowed up. Probably will be sown to hay. About the same acreage sown to oats as last year. We had a good rain last night, 1.76 inches, and about 1.50 inches 10 days ago.—Huntley Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Long Island, Kan., May 9.—We are not in a wheat territory but there are about 3,000 acres of wheat in our territory this year. Think there will be none plowed up, as it looks fine. We just had a 3-inch rain the last two days. There will be a big acreage of corn; are starting planting now.—Reich Grain Elevator.

Swedeborg, Mo., May 6.—Considerable wheat sown last fall, but reports not very good on same. Only now and then a farmer states that his wheat is looking good. Oats are up, but until the last rain seemed a total failure, but may come out since the rain and wheat may improve. A number of farmers report worms cutting the corn already. No ground plowed up as yet.—E. Jacobson.

Dalhart, Tex., May 7.—We have had no rain of any consequence so far this year. The wheat crop in our vicinity and in fact in the whole north Panhandle is a complete failure. No spring planting of row crops has been done and none can be done until rains come. Row crop acreage will probably be about the same as last year. Wheat land will probably be summer fallowed.—Mayfield Feed & Grain Co.

Drexel, Mo., May 9.—Corn about same as last year; since recent rains getting fair stand. Wheat acreage 90%; very little will be abandoned, but prospects not so good. Not enough moisture for wheat and oats. Oats crop very backward but may make rapid headway since recent showers. Crop acreage of oats 110%. Replacement would be (if necessary) soybeans and row crops, hegari, kafir, etc. Some millet, sudan and cane will be sown on abandoned acres.—Drexel Elevator & Merc. Co., F. M. Elliott, mgr.

McCracken, Kan., May 9.—Rush, Ellis, Trego and Ness counties have just received a fine, cool rain of about 2½ inches, which brightens up the wheat very much. This section has suffered quite a lot from wind, probably causing an abandonment of 10 to 15% and the remainder would be considered about 60% of normal. There will be very little corn planted and almost no oats and barley. Rye not raised here. The fodder crops have not been planted but a large amount of seed is being bought and the planting will now start as soon as farmers can get into the fields.—X.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—Seeding of spring wheat and durum progressing rapidly during the favorable weather of April, and, although much plowing and preparation of the land had to be done, the work was rushed at every opportunity and the acreage sown is nearly up to expectations. Many farmers could not afford to buy good seed and used their light-

weight rust-affected wheat, which, in many cases, is showing good germination but will require favorable weather to develop. Others were delayed by the government seed loans arriving too late, necessitating some of the acreage intended for wheat being used for other grains. Due to the late season a larger acreage than estimated may be sown to durum, as this crop can be sown later than the hard wheat. Wheat seeding is well along in the Canadian provinces, and, although a little later than usual, progress is rapid, due to the splendid condition of the soil. At the present time prospects are very bright for the rapid growth of all spring wheat, both in this country and Canada. Should favorable conditions continue until harvest time the United States and Canada will raise a very large crop of spring wheat and durum.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Farmers, in March, received \$513,000,000 from marketings and \$15,000,000 in benefit payments, against \$429,000,000 from marketing and \$50,000,000 in benefit payments in March, 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Barley Pearler

Altho barley is bought and sold almost exclusively by sample, the law requires an official sampling and grading to be made by the licensed inspectors; and to aid them in grading the inspectors have been provided with small machines for removing the hull, to expose the kernel for examination as to its percentage of vitreous kernels or heat damage.

Two samples may present the same exterior appearance but one will be graded No. 2 malting, while the inspector who has used the machine calls the other "sample" and adds the notation "distinctly low quality."

This notation carries with it a heart-breaking discount in the price paid by the buyer, especially when receipts of barley are ample for the demand. When maltsters are short of barley they will disregard the inspectors' condemnation and buy the barley on its merits. Thus the only result of the official inspection is to penalize the sellers.

To protect themselves against low grading by the inspectors handlers of barley have provided themselves with similar pearling machines, to avoid paying too much for barley that is to be resold. The manufacturer of pearl barley also uses the machine to determine whether a carload is suited to his purposes.

The larger machines used in the inspection offices make a separation of the hulls and chaff from the pearled barley. A less costly machine pearling the barley in the same way without separation has been designed recently for the barley buyer, who by its use can judge what grade he may expect on the barley the farmers are delivering to him, thus avoiding paying malting barley prices for feed barley. The difference is 20 to 25 cents per bushel, the saving on one car alone paying for several of the machines.

The engraving herewith shows the less expensive machine as made for the trade by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. The ½-h.p. electric motor required is furnished with the machine, complete with cord and plug for attaching to light socket, and automatic time switch.



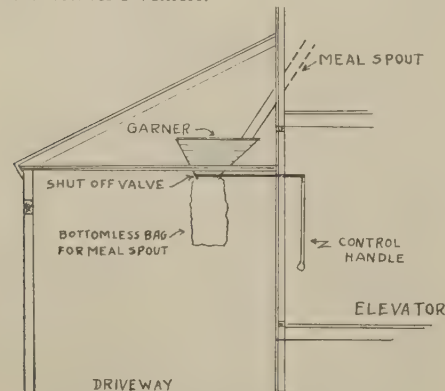
Pearler for Use in Grading Barley

A Meal Garner

Slugging of meal in the bulk grinding service spout of the elevator driveway is prevented by a simple garner used by the Clarion Farmers Elevator Co., Clarion, Ia.

This angular, hoppered garner at the end of the meal spout is supported by the rafters in the driveway. Its top is covered. A sliding, shut-off valve at its bottom is opened or closed by movement of a handle on the work floor.

Below the valve hangs a burlap sack, without a bottom. This keeps the wind from blowing the meal away as it is spouted into the box of the customer's vehicle.



Meal Garner Over Elevator Driveway

Grain Carriers

Montreal, Que.—About 80 steamers have been chartered to load grain before the end of June.

The railroads are preparing tariffs, reducing the rates on grain and grain products from Ohio River points to the southeast.

In 22487, Alton v. A. C. & Y., the Commission has found the joint reshipping rates on grain, grain products from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., unreasonable.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 33,105 cars during the week ended Apr. 25, against 26,991 cars loaded during the like week a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Grain Exporters Ass'n has protested to the Pacific Coast-European Freight Conference against the minimum rate of 17s 6d per ton on wheat to the United Kingdom.

San Francisco, Cal.—The California State Railroad Commission is holding hearings on the rates, regulations and classification of grain by radial highway, highway contract, and common carriers.

The 55-cent rate on wheat from North Pacific coast points to Kansas City has been extended by the carriers to July 31, as requested by the transportation department of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Ft. William, Ont.—The season of navigation at the Great Lakes' greatest grain port, opened May 2, with the departure of 7 steamships of the Canada Steamship Lines, with grain. Their progress on Lake Superior is delayed by heavy ice.

Charges made by carriers for grain door installation are to be the subject of a hearing at Kansas City, May 25, before Examiner Taylor of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If permitted to charge for grain doors, carriers will soon be charging for cars.

Umatilla, Ore.—A hearing was held recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the Inland Navigation Co. for a certificate of convenience or necessity to operate barges on the Columbia River with joint rates with the railroads. Grain would be handled, by rail to Umatilla, and by barge down the river.

Permission to establish free pick-up and delivery service was granted eastern roads, May 6, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but without the 5 cents per 100 pounds allowance to shippers who perform their own service. The petition of the American Trucking Ass'n, Inc., for an investigation of pick-up and delivery by the western and southern roads was denied.

In 1917 the operating expenses of our railroads, under private ownership and operation, totaled \$2,829,325,124. In 1919, under government operation, expenses totaled \$4,399,715,515, or almost twice as much as in 1917. Moreover, during the period of government operation, the service of the railroads deteriorated rapidly, until there was continual complaint from shippers from all parts of the country. There were constant car shortages, delayed transit and enormous payments for loss and damage to cargoes.

Examiners Mackley and Hall of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been holding hearings at Chicago, beginning May 5, on grain to C. F. A. territory. F. B. Townsend, director of the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, said the eastbound proportional out of Chicago on thru rates from the northwest was prejudicial to northwestern shippers. From Chicago to Detroit the proportional is 15½c from the northwest, against 11½c from Trans-Missouri territory. The Duluth Board of Trade, South-

western Millers League and Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n are parties to the proceeding.

Canadian Shipping Act Effective Aug. 1

The Canadian Shipping Act enacted in 1934 but never enforced is to go into effect Aug. 1, the necessary proclamation by order in council having recently been issued. Among its provisions is the following:

"No goods shall be transported by water or by land and water, from one place in Canada to another place in Canada, either directly or by way of a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation in any ship other than a British ship."

N. M. Paterson of Ft. William describes the situation accurately as follows:

"United States bottoms are in the ore business. During a lull in this trade they switch to grain and load cargoes at the lakehead ports at any old rates. They have definite coal contracts westbound, giving them return cargoes. The result has been that the grain rate has dropped at times to 1¼ and 1⅜ cents per bushel."

"Canadian shipping cannot compete under such conditions. We have had to sit by and watch United States boats trade into our harbors in impossible competition."

"Once Canadian ships brought one and a half million tons of coal to the lakehead ports, but this trade has dwindled to 400,000 tons. And Canadian ships cannot enter the U. S. coastal trade and carry either ore or coal. We believe this unfair and unjust."

Cut Rates to Meet Water and Truck Competition

One by one the different railroads have been forced to follow the movement initiated by the Rock Island when it reduced rates to meet water competition at Ottawa, Ill.

The Santa Fe, Erie and Alton made reductions from a number of points.

Now the Illinois Central, C. & E. I., Wabash and C., M., St. P. & P. have followed in tariffs effective May 11 reducing rates from Chicago points within 75 miles, to meet truck and water competition.

The C. & E. I. and Wabash have published to expire with Dec. 31, 1936, the following intrastate rates on corn and oats only. These reduced rates do not apply with transit privilege, but do apply on corn and oats reshipped via lake.

Rates on Grain to Chicago, Ill.
In Cents per 100 Pounds.

From (Illinois)	Railroad	Local		(2) Prop'l
		(1) State	Inter- state	
Alpine	Wab...	7	7½	8
Ballou	Wab...	7	9	9
Beecher	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Brisbane	Wab...	7	7½	8
Campus	Wab...	8	10	10
Cardiff	Wab...	7½	9½	9½
Crete	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Curtis Siding ..	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Custer Park ..	Wab...	7	9	9
Emington	Wab...	8	11	10
Essex	Wab...	7	9½	9½
Grant Park	C&EI...	6	8	8
Gronso	Wab...	7	9½	9½
Goodenow	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Hopkins Park ..	C&EI...	7	9½	8
Horse Creek ..	Wab...	7	9	9
Koster	C&EI...	6½	9½	8
Laws Switch ..	C&EI...	6½	9½	8
Lincoln Fields ..	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Manhattan	Wab...	7	8	8
Marley	Wab...	7	7½	8
Martinton	C&EI...	8	11	9
Momence	C&EI...	6	8	8
Papineau	C&EI...	7	10	9
Pittwood	C&EI...	9½	11	9
Reddick	Wab...	7½	9½	9½
Ritchie	Wab...	7	9	9
St. Anne	C&EI...	7	9½	8
Saunemin	Wab...	8½	11	10
Sollitt	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Steele	Wab...	7	7½	8
Steger	C&EI...	5½	8	8
Symerton	Wab...	7	9	9
Tallmadge	C&EI...	6½	9½	8
Wichert	C&EI...	6½	9½	8

(1) The rates shown under the caption "Local State" apply only on corn and oats Illinois intrastate or reshipped via lake.

(2) Specific, or division, to Chicago of thru rail rates to Eastern Trunk Line territory.

Transit Billing with Warehouse Receipts

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on May 5 adopted the following Regulation No. 1636:

The operators or managers of warehouses declared regular for delivery of grain on future contracts are required to furnish live transit billing to holders of warehouse receipts when such grain has been loaded out for shipment by rail.

For the purpose of this Regulation, live transit billing shall mean any and all such documents registered with the Central Inspection & Weighing Bureau, and are valid for transit purposes and entitle the shipper to the proportional or re-shipment rate from Chicago to eastern trunk line territory.

All in-bound freight bills temporarily surrendered by the owner, warehouse operator or manager to shippers shall be returned to the owner, operator or manager, and all equities in such bills shall accrue to the owner, operator or manager, and all penalties on such bills shall be assumed by the owner, operator or manager.

For the further purpose of this Regulation, all equities are defined as meaning such amounts between the local rates and the proportionals as have been paid on in-coming grain up to Chicago, and further, a holder of warehouse receipts—if he so elects—shall, by returning to the warehouseman such equity against tonnage shipped, be furnished with freight bills endorsed to his order, and, further on Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania Railroad billing, or similar billing, when furnished against shipments going to eastern trunk line territory, due to the peculiar rating features, the shipper shall return to the warehouseman the difference between the regular proportional or re-shipment rate beyond Chicago and the lower rate established thru the use of such billing on tonnage shipped.

Any and all differences arising from the furnishing of billing to those loading out grain for rail shipment from such regular warehouses shall be referred to a special committee consisting of the chairmen of the following committees—Transportation, Warehouse, To Arrive Grain, Executive, and a fifth member to be appointed by the President from the membership at large.

Iron Siding on Tile Tank

To overcome the deficiency of tile construction the 15,000-bu. tile elevator of the Quaker Oats Co. at Quimby, Ia., was covered with corrugated iron siding six years ago to keep out the water. No grain has since been damaged by leaks.

The sheathing was nailed to a framework comprised of upright 2x4 studs, 2 ft. apart, placed against the tank wall and supported on a concrete footing. Girths 1x4 ins. were nailed in notches every 3 ft. on the studs.

The cornice was closed against rain, sparks and birds by a built up cement and asphalt roof, with flashing between the edge of the roof and the iron sheathing, thus protecting the contents of the old tile elevator from the elements.



Ironclad Tile Elevator at Quimby, Ia.

Field Seeds

Johnson Creek, Wis.—C. Trachte has engaged in the seed and feed business.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Seed Co.'s safe was looted of \$1,700, one night recently.

Blissfield, Mich.—Herbert J. Hoenig has opened a store, with a complete line of field and grass seeds.

Point Pleasant, W. Va.—A Sidney Seed Cleaner is being installed by the Point Pleasant Produce Co.

Grants Pass, Ore.—A complete line of seeds and feeds has been stocked by the new Grants Pass Feed & Seed Co.

Cushing, Okla.—A full line of seeds will be carried in the new seed and feed store, opened by Clarence McNeil.

Buckeye, Ariz.—The Buckeye Feed & Seed Co. is installing two large roller-bearing Sidney Standard Seed Cleaners.

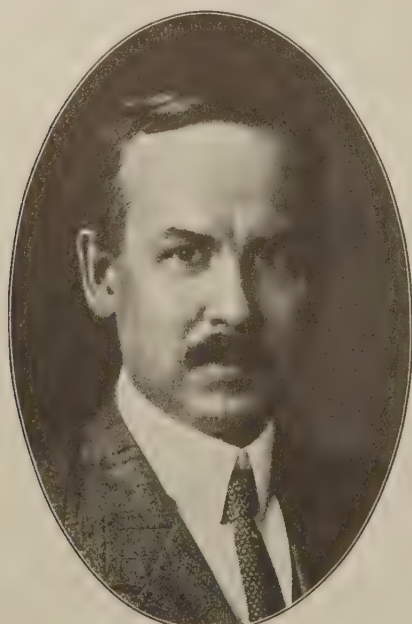
Duluth, Minn.—Seed loans opened in this vicinity, and farmers may now apply for federal funds to finance crops.—F. G. C.

Winter Garden, Fla.—The Garden City Feed & Seed Co. has been incorporated by L. E. Garden, W. E. Garden, and W. C. Mooney.

Rockford, Ill.—John T. Buckbee, pres. of the H. W. Buckbee Seed Co., died Apr. 23, aged 64 years. He had been a member of Congress since 1927.

Granite City, Ill.—The Illinois Hi-Bred Corn Co. has been incorporated by Harry Faulkner, Wm. K. Frielingsdorf and Thos. P. Moore.

Chicago, Ill.—Chas. Dickinson Boyles died May 7 after an operation at Frances Willard Hospital. He was born at Chicago, Aug. 1, 1865, was educated in the public schools, and given employment by his uncle, Albert Dickinson, in the seed business in 1878. Later the business was incorporated as the Albert Dickinson Co., Mr. Boyles becoming assistant sec'y and in 1920 pres. and chairman of the board. He resigned in 1928. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Barbara Waite. Interment was at Santa Monica, Cal., where he maintained a home.



Chas. D. Boyles, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

Sioux City, Ia.—Entering thru a second-story window in the rear, burglars, one Sunday afternoon, knocked the dial off the safe, and took \$700, in Geo. C. Perkins' seed store.

Madison, Wis.—A drier for hybrid seed corn was demonstrated at the University recently to 20 seed corn growers from Indiana, led by Professor K. E. Beeson of Purdue University.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Chas. Eckstein, pres. of the Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., died Apr. 15, aged 70 years. He was the founder of the business in 1899. His passing will be felt very keenly by his many friends and associates in the trade.

Ames, Ia.—"Dust Treatments for Seed Corn," is a new Circular 221, issued by the Iowa State College, pointing out the advantages of early field selection of seed, the proper manner of drying and storing seed corn, as well as outlining the treatment for protecting good seed corn from disease.

Des Moines, Ia.—Rule No. 56 of the Iowa Retail Sales Tax law, effective in a new ruling, Jan. 1, provides: Seeds for Planting—The sale of seeds, roots, bulbs, small plants, shrubbery, hedges, and small trees are sales at retail, the gross receipts from which are taxable, except when sold for processing or for resale.

Olney, Ill.—Following the sale of Harvey Hays' interest in the Olney Feed & Seed Co., the old corporation was dissolved and a new one formed, to be known as the Olney Seed Co., which has been incorporated for \$50,000. H. Linton Vice, the manager; H. Trimble McCullough of Cincinnati and B. W. Dulaney are the directors.

Fargo, N. D.—Harry E. Magill, pres. of Magill & Co., died Apr. 24, after an illness of several months' duration. He was born at Lyons, Ia., in 1861, and removed with the family to Fargo in 1880. In 1887 the seed and feed firm of Magill & Co. was formed at Moorhead, and a year later removed to Fargo. Mr. Magill is survived by Mrs. Magill, a son, William, and a daughter.

Manhattan, Kan.—H. Umberger, extension director of Kansas State College, announced May 7 that farmers who are in reduced financial circumstances will be provided with sorghum seed, purchased by the seed stocks committee of the A.A.A. in 1934 and 1935. This distribution will be from the Amarillo, Tex., office of the soil conservation service, thru farm bureau offices in 30 western Kansas counties, where it is desired to control wind erosion.

St. Paul, Minn.—Field and greenhouse experiments have shown that treating seed corn usually improves the stand, especially when the planting season is cool and moist. This year, many lots of seed are infected with molds and are weak in germination, because fall frosts prevented normal maturity. Seedlings from such seed are less resistant to seedling blight and root rot, making it particularly important to treat the seed. Treating is advisable, even when the seed appears disease-free, because mold organisms often are present on corn that looks perfectly all right; also because the dust carried on the seed will help destroy molds present in the soil. It is wise to avoid using seed that is noticeably infected, especially if it is below standard in germination.—J. J. Christensen, plant disease specialist, University of Minnesota.

Moorhead, Minn.—A large seed-cleaning and drying unit for the Farmers Elevator Co. here has just been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which has been awarded another contract for the erection of a complete new seed processing and storage plant, to be built at Moorhead, the work to be started about May 15. This plant will consist of a crib structure, having 20 bins, all overhead storage, and the building will be provided with eleven legs. There will be processing machines, including Carter Cleaners, hullers, mustard machines and gravity machines, as well as specific gravity separators. There will be a full basement, also a warehouse on the side of the plant, which will be built adjacent to the present fireproof brick sack storage that the owners have. It will also be fitted to operate in connection with the large receiving elevator that the owners operate at this time, for transferring from one building to another. Max Goldberg is the general manager for this company, which also operates a line of about 20 elevators at country stations in the vicinity of Moorhead. The new plant will be built on the Great Northern right-of-way.

I do not believe, even with government ideally organized for controlling economic life, with an ideal set of officials who are masters of all the knowledge and understanding that economists possess, that government could work out a conscious control of the economic life of a great people which would approach in efficiency the unconscious, automatic control which free markets and freely changing prices give.—Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, at annual meeting of Eastern Sociological Conference.

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

Receipts		Shipments	
1936	1935	1936	1935
FLAXSEED			
Chicago	101,000	55,000	81,000
Duluth	7,028	4,006	....
Ft. William	32,438	8,821	1,176
Minneapolis	178,060	144,190	108,170
Portland, Ore.	21,480	520	237,270
Superior	827	1,355	....
KAFIR AND MILO			
Hutchinson	4,000	2,000	....
Kansas City	84,000	33,600	57,600
Portland, Ore.	....	1,070	26,400
St. Joseph	1,500	....	....
Wichita	2,600	3,900	3,900
CANE SEED			
Ft. Worth	5,000	7,000	1,000
Kansas City	30,800	8,400	4,200
Wichita	2,600	....	1,800
SORGHUMS			
Ft. Worth	243,600	22,400	113,400
CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	739,000	365,000	259,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	132,515	236,620	407,000
TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	446,000	82,000	998,093
Milwaukee, lbs.	728,366	....	274,505
SOYBEANS			
Chicago, bus.	814,000	139,000	585,601
Indianapolis	8,400	....	127,430
Peoria	109,200	13,200	182,000
Toledo, bus.	67,200	....	14,000

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Removing Smut Balls from Seed Wheat

After experimenting with the various types of farm cleaners the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in a recent circular, No. 361, states that:

Smut balls are usually lighter and, in some cases, smaller than the kernels of wheat in which they are found. Tests made with both experimental and stock farm-sized cleaners show that wheat may be exposed to air blast of sufficient intensity and in such manner as to blow out all smut balls from the grain. Some smut balls may also be screened out, but screens are not so effective as air blast.

Grain cleaners of the fanning-mill type were found to be more effective in removing smut balls from wheat than other types of cleaners on which tests were made.

A blast of air when directed upward against a stream of falling grain was found to be more effective in removing smut balls, especially at low air velocities, than when striking the stream at right angles.

Generally, the best results in removing smut balls were obtained when the fanning mills were run at considerably less than their rated capacities.

North Dakota Seed Wheat of Poor Quality

An unusually large amount of our North Dakota wheat which will be used for sowing purposes this spring, is of very poor quality. Due to disease, heat and drought, so much of our spring wheat and durum is very shriveled and light in weight.

When this condition was noted last fall, we gathered a large number of representative samples from over the state and did quite a little experimenting to determine the fitness of light weight and shriveled wheat for sowing purposes. Some startling results were found, and we warned our grain growers as soon as possible, concerning the situation.

Within the last four or five weeks, thousands of samples of grain have been sent to our testing laboratory, with a request that a test be made to determine the suitability of the seed. The interest in the quality of this seed grain is pitched so high just at present, that we are receiving from 200 to 500 samples per day, and the rush is completely overtaxing the capacity and the financial ability of the seed laboratory to do the work.

Much of our spring wheat is very light in weight, and shriveled. Healthy, normal wheat should weigh 60 pounds per bushel, or better. The average test weight of all the spring wheat which we have sampled and tested this year, is around 48 pounds per bushel. Some of the poorer samples weighed only 30 pounds per bushel, whereas some of the best ones weighed 63½ pounds per bushel.—E. M. Gillig, seed commissioner of North Dakota.

A Wind-Resistant Hybrid Corn

Hereditary differences in wind resistance among 2,435 strains of hybrid and open-pollinated corn, grown in a 25-acre test field at Ames, Ia., were studied during the 1935 season.

Says Dr. Stuart N. Smith, research director for the Sioux City Seed Co., who observed the tests: "Wind damage to corn divides itself into three classes—losses in net yield during the growing period, at harvest, and in quality. From the time corn is waist high until the first of September reductions in root or leaf area interfere with development of a normal ear. Some types of corn snap off badly during this period either just above the ear or at the surface of the ground, while others will uproot and fall over during every severe thunderstorm. The only cure for this defect is to breed for a strong, tough stalk with a deep root system large enough to anchor the plant under any circumstances.

"None of the open-pollinated varieties observed so far have met these requirements satisfactorily, but about 25 per cent of the better hybrids were immune to wind damage during the growing stage.

"In the western half of the Corn Belt difficulty is experienced in a dry fall when ears begin to drop from standing stalks on windy days. Open-pollinated varieties are bad enough in this respect but some of the recommended and high yielding hybrids are worse. In one such field last fall I counted 12 bushels per acre blown off on the ground. Yet, the only strains which were almost entirely free from this defect were other hybrids of different pedigree tho just as productive. Such hybrids are not hard to husk, for the shank strength is properly adjusted to the size of the ear. Differences of this kind make it evident that the job of breeding corn must be done in the field as well as the laboratory.

In the eastern half of the Corn Belt where moisture is abundant one seldom sees the ears drop off but down corn suffers heavily in quality. In a wet fall it is always a question whether to leave the ears that are flat on the ground and lose them or pick them and run the risk of spoiling in the crib along with some of the good corn."

Iowaleth hybrid corn is the only one that has demonstrated itself to be entirely wind-proof under all conditions, as adequately tested in several trials at six different locations in the northern half of Iowa in 1935, tho several other crosses approached it. Observations early in March showed Iowaleth still standing perfectly in spite of the heavy snows and severe winds of winter. The effect of wind-resistance is to increase the yield, make harvesting easy, and produce better quality corn, because the ears are retained on the stalk, well above the ground, until picked.

Western Seedsmen Adopt Constitution

After growing and prospering for 37 years without benefit of a constitution and by-laws, the Western Seedmen's Ass'n, in 37th annual convention at Omaha, Neb., on Apr. 25, accepted this final step in complete organization with adoption of a complete document covering purposes of the organization, membership, and rules under which the ass'n must operate.

Election of officers during the morning session made J. W. Mathys, Minneapolis, pres.; Earl M. Page, St. Louis, vice-pres.; Elmer H. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., sec'y; H. G. Windheim, Sr., Omaha, treas.

All of the seedsmen reported excellent business during the spring months. Field seeds have moved steadily, with comparatively little fluctuation in prices, until stocks have been cleared, and while margins have been small, all reported a fair profit. The influence of a year ago, when prospective seed shortage encouraged the over-anxious to speculatively bid up prices for seeds in the fall, only to find over-stocks forcing a declining market in the spring, was marked in this year's trade. Buying last fall was done conservatively.

The "soil conservation" substitute for the A.A.A. was considered beneficial to the field and grass seed dealers, encouraging farm buying seed for acres on which the Department of Agriculture will pay benefits. An increased tonnage moved this spring to fill the "soil conservation" demand and compensated for the lower prices at which seeds were sold.

At noon the 69 members of the trade present gathered in a private dining room for a luncheon over which they continued their discussion of trade problems. Henry Windheim, Sr., expressed himself: "If the acceptance of retail stocks of seeds from truck peddlers continues, it will not be long before trucks will sell seeds direct to the farmers, and increase the problems of the seed merchant."

Consignment of field seeds to retailers was considered an evil, in the expressions of several of the wholesalers.

The afternoon session was devoted to garden seed problems. Garden seeds have been moving slowly, due to a late spring.

An excellent evening banquet, with cigars, was tendered the dealers by local and Nebraska seed and allied trades, including Shepherd Laboratories, Nebraska Seed Co., Allied Seed Co., C. P. Coy Seed Co., Bemis Bag Co., J. C.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

FIELD SEEDS

of every known variety

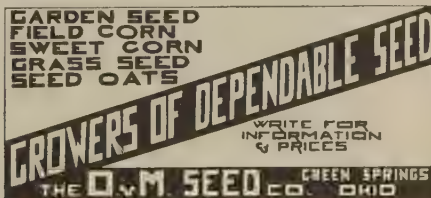
Best Prices . . .

. . . Unexcelled Service
from our nearest warehouse

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

SIoux CITY, IA.
CARROLL, IA.
ALGONA, IA.
NORFOLK, NEB.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.
FAIRMONT, MINN.
ALBERT LEA, MINN.
BILLINGS, MONT.



CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

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Farmers Sow Poor Seed Wheat

In the fall of 1935 representatives of the Ohio Exp. Sta. went into the fields at planting time and took samples directly from the grain drills.

Rye, the most troublesome mixture of other grains, was found in 24 of the 98 lots sampled. In most cases where rye occurred, there was a relatively large amount, due probably to its tendency to increase rapidly in the crop from year to year and the difficulty in removing it in the process of cleaning the seed. It matures earlier than wheat and reseeds itself before the crop is cut. Oats, barley, and buckwheat were also found, but these impurities are relatively unimportant as they normally winterkill very largely and do not tend to increase as does rye.

Of the weeds present, cockle was found in 52 samples. Because it is practically impossible completely to remove seed of this plant from the crop and because it is detrimental to the quality and particularly to the color of the flour, millers object to it very strongly. By careful fanning and screening a great proportion of the cockle can be removed from seed wheat, the complete removal is often possible only with a disc type cleaner.

Cheat, or chess as it is sometimes called, was present in 57 lots. This weed reduces yields of wheat and is particularly troublesome in any fall-sown cereal crop. One of the principal methods of control lies in using clean seed. Cheat can be cleaned from wheat by proper use of any good fanning mill, and this should certainly be done. Millers object to large quantities of any seeds other than wheat, as they represent loss on cleaning and lower quality flour when thorough cleaning is impossible.

Both cockle and cheat were found in 31 samples and only 20 seed lots were free of both of these weeds.

Other weeds, mainly small seeds, were found in 24 samples. Their presence indicates either no attempt to clean the seed or very unsatisfactory choice of screens. These seeds for the most part can be almost entirely removed by one screening on any fanning mill.

In most cases some harmful weeds, such as hare's ear mustard (*Conringia orientalis* L.), lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album* L.), and red root pigweed (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.), were present in relatively large numbers.

The general condition of the seed was unsatisfactory. The situation leads to loss thru dockage and lower grades at the elevators. When dirty seed is sown, weed eradication programs become practically useless. The good effects of careful cultivation of corn and other weed control measures are largely offset by reseeding with thousands of weed seeds per acre in wheat. There is no good reason why every farmer should not sow wheat practically free from weed seeds. This is clearly possible since 19 farmers, nearly one out of every five, were sowing seed entirely free from weeds and 12 out of these, one farmer in eight, were sowing wheat free from all foreign seeds, either weeds or grains. The contrast is very marked in comparison with such samples as Numbers 10, 16, 26, 47, 84, and others where many thousands of weed seeds were sown on each acre of wheat, as well as considerable rye in some cases.

The unprecedented wet weather during harvest and threshing of the 1935 wheat crop resulted in serious damage from weathering and sprouting. A study of the percentage of sprouted kernels shows that on 40 farms the seed wheat contained sprouted grain, in most cases, a negligible amount but in a few cases in serious proportions. "Other damage" was represented by cracked and broken kernels or those seriously affected by disease. One sample had fected with bunt (covered smut).

Seed Trade of Oregon

Harry Schloth, agronomist of Oregon State College, in addressing the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at the annual meeting at Portland, explained the various type of seed grown in many parts of the state. He advised that in the year 1870 the amount of the seed business in Oregon was but \$4,000; that it increased to \$25,000 in 1890, again to \$350,000 in 1910; that in the year 1930 it had grown to over one million dollars, and that figures compiled for the year 1935 showed that the seed business of the state had soared to \$2,552,250, and indications are that for the present year there will be shown another satisfactory increase. However, to reach higher goals, both the growers and dealers must exercise the greatest foresight, and adopt orderly marketing. Old methods, he declared, are a yoke on business.

It was declared that the dealers must strive to stabilize prices on quality seeds, and to realize that exorbitantly high prices mean reduced sales. In many cases, growers sometimes wait for various reasons until the last minute to purchase seed, and therefore dealers must be in a position to furnish only quality seed from ample stocks. Inferior seeds are not good either for the dealer or the trade, and due in part to the educational helps of various dealer and farm organizations, quality has been improved and maintained throughout the state.

Mr. Schloth declared that while Oregon has a seed law, it was weak, and that a better one should be put on the books as early as possible. Also that dealers shipping to other states, especially in the far south, should familiarize themselves with the laws of the various states and strictly comply with them.

The laboratory at the Oregon State College has contributed greatly to the seed business and the trade generally. It is found that much more foresight must be used in the growing and shipping of various seeds.

Attention was called to the hazards of the business, especially insects, and in order to combat both the old and new kinds that are creeping in that stricter quarantine laws be enacted, especially on peas and vetch.

A warning was sounded against racketeer seed salesmen, as it was reported that they were operating extensively in the east and middle west; altho to date Oregon had been free of them.

It was predicted that heavy yields of seed, especially peas and vetch, will be the rule on the bulk of Oregon acreage during 1936.

It was declared not feasible to plant heavily to new varieties of seeds, unless there was a positive demand for them. Dealers were advised not to buy to excess on either clover or vegetable seeds, altho indications were that there would be a steady increase in business.—F. K. H.

The Canadian Wheat Board has sold all its wheat at the Churchill elevator on Hudson's Bay to Jas. Richardson & Sons and the Reliance Grain Co. The 1,500,000 bus. include various grades.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during April and during the 10 months prior to May 1, 1936, and 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in pounds:

Kind of Seed	—April—		July 1 to May 1	
	1936	1935	1935-36	1934-35
Alfalfa	18,500	1,500	55,900	116,900
Bluegrass, Canada	22,400	29,400	143,900	120,200
Brome, smooth	204,600	73,200	692,400	370,200
Clover, alsike	43,100	33,600	54,300	34,300
Clover, crimson .....	.....	.....	2,148,800	196,700
Clover, red	36,200	29,800	36,200	93,200
Clover, white	222,500	139,100	1,351,600	1,054,800
Grass, orchard	83,700	107,700	660,300	368,200
Millet, foxtail .....	.....	2,796,100	280,500	5,030,800
Rape, winter	288,000	177,300	7,213,700	7,575,700
Ryegrass, Italian .....	.....	200	29,900	34,000
Ryegrass, perennial	83,400	16,700	460,900	395,100
Timothy	100	895,500	800	4,160,900
Vetch, common .....	.....	100	.....	8,900
Vetch, hairy .....	.....	.....	1,550,400	21,800
Bentgrass	3,300	1,000	25,000	9,100
Bluegrass, rough	41,100	1,100	435,900	266,100
Bluegrass, wood .....	.....	300	1,600	400
Bromegrass .....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Clover, suckling	7,800	.....	59,000	17,600
Dogtail, crested .....	.....	.....	18,100	11,600
Fescue, chewings	149,300	19,600	578,000	595,700
Fescue, other	1,800	.....	70,400	51,400
Grass, carpet .....	.....	.....	300	9,600
Grass, Dallis	100	5,800	19,500	36,300
Grass, molasses .....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Grass, rescue .....	.....	.....	12,000	3,400
Grass, Rhodes	6,700	2,600	13,900	11,500
Grass, Sudan .....	.....	700,700	206,100	3,973,100
Grass, velvet .....	.....	.....	3,900	600
Medick, black .....	.....	.....	31,500	10,200
Millet, Japanese .....	.....	57,100	.....	340,600
Sweetclover, white	377,500	2,700	378,900	6,300
Wheatgrass, crested	11,100	1,000	85,400	4,300
Wheatgrass, slender	14,100	100	17,600	97,000
Yarrow, common	800	100	2,900

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Scab-Infected Barley

The scab of barley is only one of several diseases affecting this grain; and the extent of the injury justifies treatment of the seed every year for the scab known as the Gibberella seedling disease, the Helminthosporium disease, stripe, covered smut and two kinds of loose smut.

Seed treatment does not control leaf rust, stem rust, head scab and blight, spot blotch, mildew and false stripe.

Scab-infected kernels of barley and healthy barley kernels are shown in the engraving herewith, for which we are indebted to the University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta.

An incidental and sometimes substantial benefit follows seed treatment when the dust that remains on the seed protects the young seedling from certain soil-borne organisms that are ready to attack when the seed germinates, as in the case of barley, wheat, oats and corn, showing a better stand, greater vigor and higher yield of grain.

Benjamin Koehler, associate chief in crop pathology of the Illinois Experiment Station, states that: "Some of the organic mercury compounds have shown outstanding merit for this purpose. New Ceresan (ethyl mercury phosphate) is recommended when the seed carries these infections.

"When Wisconsin Pedigree 38 is used—a new variety that is increasing rapidly in popularity, is outstanding for high yield, quality of grain, resistance to the stripe disease, and has the desirable smooth awns—it is still an open question whether seed treatment as a regular practice is worth the trouble and expense. But when the barley seed of this or any other variety is infected with scab, blight, or smut, seed treatment is a paying practice.

"Occasionally heavy smut losses will occur in spite of the organic mercury treatment. When this happens, seed should be obtained from someone known to have barley that is free from smut, or the hot-water treatment should be applied.

"Ceresan is a patented commercial compound that is sold widely. The new product, containing 5 per cent ethyl mercury phosphate, is used at the rate of only ½ ounce per bushel. This is sufficient for disease control; if more is used, yields are likely to be lowered.

"It is best to apply Ceresan with a treating machine such as described for the copper carbonate treatment. If the mixing has been thoro, the seed may be sown at once. For best results, it should be sown within a day or two.

"The small gravity treater works much faster than a barrel treater but it does not do so thoro a job of mixing. It does a better job, however, than can be done with a shovel, and is satisfactory for applying Ceresan if the grain is allowed to stand in sacks or a deep wagon box for 24 hours before it is sown.

Shovel-mixing, altho the poorest method of applying seed disinfectants, can be used with some measure of success with Ceresan because Ceresan works as a gas as well as by contact. When grain is shovel-treated with Ceresan, 24-hour storage is necessary, as it is when the gravity treater is used.

"If it is desired to store the grain for a week or longer, the dosage should be reduced to three-fourths or one-half the amount specified above; that is, ¾ or ¼ ounce per bushel. This will be sufficient for smut control and will tend to avoid damage from storage. When such small amounts are used, it becomes increasingly necessary to do the mixing thoroly with a good mixing machine.

"Do the treating out-of-doors where there is some air movement, or do it in a drafty place under a roof. *Do not inhale this dust, for it is poisonous.*"

Mississippi Seed Law Creates Dictator

With a \$10,000 appropriation for enforcement, the new Mississippi Seed Law, covering field and garden seeds, went into effect March 26. The Mississippi Commissioner of Agriculture has assured Mississippi seed dealers that their spring shipments will not be penalized until dealers and shippers have had ample time to meet the new requirements.

Requirements of the new law are that field seeds be labeled with the name and net weight; percentage of purity; percentage by weight of weed seeds; name and approximate number per ounce of each kind of noxious weeds; percentage of germination with month and year of test and test date shall not be more than 180 days prior to sale; where seeds are grown; name and address of person responsible for the label information.

Seed mixtures are to be labeled with the weight of each kind of seed present in excess of 5 per cent; germination of each kind of seed, month and year of test (test must be made not more than 180 days prior to sale), in addition to other information required in labeling of field seeds.

Seed offered for sale in Mississippi must be reasonably pure, and test reasonably high in germination. The Commissioner has authority to withdraw any lot of seed from sale, even tho properly labeled, when in his opinion such withdrawal is in the interest of normal crop production.

Seedsmen are required to secure permits approved by the Commissioner and renew these annually if they wish to do business in Mississippi. Registration is \$1 for each seedsman, and 25c for each agent, dealer or representative of such seedsman doing business in the state, to be paid annually.

Violations of the law are punishable by a \$10 minimum and \$100 maximum fine.

Imports of grain during the first two months of 1936 included 2,452,170 bus. corn, 6,353,261 bus. wheat, 86,313 bus. barley, 30,744,105 pounds barley malt, 505,990 bus. buckwheat, 19,567 bus. rye, and 5,607 bus. oats, compared with 3,703,129 bus. corn, 2,935,190 bus. wheat, 32,908,401 pounds barley malt, and 3,762,014 bus. oats during January and February, 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In the past few years of exceptionally small hard winter wheat production, the small total crop figure has obscured the fact that soft winter production has been substantially above normal. This year the current outlook is for a return to normal soft winter production, if not a decrease from average proportions. As a consequence there will not be an excessive supply of this variety to weigh on Chicago values in comparison with those of the hard wheat markets and the disparity in prices of soft and hard should not be so great.—John H. Pitt of Thomson & McKinnon.



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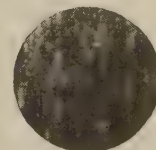


Plate No. 1



Plate No. 2

CORROSION (chemical attack) can ruin bearings and other frictional metal parts of equipment in half their normal life.

Evidence of how Pyroil inhibits corrosion is shown above. *Plate No. 1:* A photomicrograph (125 times enlarged) of a bearing run in high grade oil. The dark matter is corrosion. *Plate No. 2:* An identical bearing run with only Pyroil added to the oil, showing the remarkable freedom from this chemical attack!

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Healthy Barley Kernels (A) and Scab-Infected Kernels (B)—Infected kernels show brown to grayish brown discolorations, and sometimes some of the pink fungous growth can be seen.

Feedstuffs

F. K. Naegely, Ithaca, N. Y., has been elected director-at-large of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, succeeding V. A. Fogg.

Seattle, Wash.—The governors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, at their meeting, Apr. 20, directed Mgr. Floyd Oles to arrange for a "Feed Dealers' Day" early in June at the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup.

Soybeans, in feeding, manufacturing and the human diet, were given lengthy discussion at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society at Kansas City, Mo., so the uses for this new crop are multiplying and the market growing.

Eugene, Ore.—Feed dealers, at their recent meeting, voted to continue the retail credit system, under which credit losses have been reduced during the past three months. Collections have improved. When a customer opens an account, the dealer can get his record from the other dealers.

Preliminary figures, issued recently on soybeans, crushed for the first three months of 1936, showed a greatly increased activity over the same period last year. Forty-three mills crushed 234,961 tons of beans, compared with twenty mills crushing 79,857 tons in the same period of 1935.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—That the spark of life is essentially something electrical, is the discovery of the Harvard Medical School, reported at the meeting of the American Chemical Society. The animal body contains billions of tiny dynamos. The newly-found electrical charges are on the protein molecules.

Quantity of Vitamin "A" Needed by Chicks

An experiment was to determine the quantitative vitamin A requirement of chicks, using crystalline carotene dissolved in oil, alfalfa leaf meal, and cod liver oil as sources of the vitamin, was described by Record and others before the poultry science ass'n. Both prophylactic and curative trials were conducted; White Leghorn chicks were used thruout.

In the prophylactic trials it was found that 50 to 100 gamma of carotene per 100 grams of feed were required to produce normal growth and prevent symptoms of vitamin A deficiency during the eight weeks of trial. The biological rat equivalent of 50 to 100 gamma of carotene, in the form of vitamin A from cod liver oil, was needed.

In the curative trials it was found that 50 gamma of carotene was required to produce normal chicks for seven or nine weeks of supplemental feeding. Sixty to 100 International Units of cod liver oil, daily, for nine weeks supplemental feeding were required to produce normal chicks.

Feedstuffs Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
*Baltimore	4,907	3,340	.....	.....
†Boston	500	636	.....	.....
*Chicago	13,307	7,416	33,948	26,175
*†Kansas City ..	4,750	2,125	22,150	20,200
*Milwaukee	415	385	11,050	9,185
*Minneapolis	1,187	1,013	43,969	31,466
*Peoria	13,360	12,160	15,725	12,841
*Milfeed, †Bran and shorts, *†Milfeed, bran and shorts.				

Oregon Feed Dealers Meet

By F. K. HASKELL

The 5th annual convention of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., May 8, was attended by 250, some from adjoining states.

WILLIS SMALL, of Eugene, welcomed the dealers, and turned the meeting over to Leslie Walrad, of Gresham, general chairman.

HARRY SCHLOTH, agronomist of the Oregon State College, read a paper on the topic, "Oregon Seed Foresight," which will appear elsewhere.

E. W. JOHNSON, general manager of the Portland Ass'n of Credit Men, spoke on "Co-operation in Granting of Credits," pointing out that the day of the lone wolf is gone and that greater co-operation must be had among dealers in the same community.

C. C. CHAPMAN spoke on "Social Security Act" and stressed that the best thing the dealer got out of it was just the privilege of paying it and that returns would be negligible for him, and that in its present form he could only look forward to having his rate increased from year to year.

DR. J. R. HAAG, nutrition chemist of Oregon State College, gave a talk on "Minerals," and their effect on both feeds and foods. He urged reputable feed dealers to study the deficiencies of minerals in their feeds.

FATHER DeLAUNAY, professor of world literature at the University of Portland, kept his hearers entertained with humorous descriptions of the animal and the human family and numerous jokes jotted down from his world travels in his talk on "Sense of Humor in Business." He declared that this humor was more essential now than ever.

In the absence of Manager Floyd Oles, President John Lehman of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n brought greetings from that body.

OLON T. WHITE, State Director of Agriculture, congratulated the feed dealers and declared that out of some 1,200 samples submitted he had had less violations than any other products. He also lauded the loyalty and co-operation in their business.

OFFICERS of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n now are Willis Small, pres., Eugene; Walter Barkus, Salem, vice pres.; Roy Adams, Portland, treas., and Leon S. Jackson, manager. Slated for new president of the Ass'n is Howard Hadley of Hillsboro.

J. BROWN STRANG, Crown Mills, acted as toastmaster at the largest banquet in the history of the Ass'n, which was given to the dealers by the wholesale feed manufacturers.

CHARLES W. WRIGHT, chief of the State grain inspection department, was in charge of the grain grading and inspection school, which was a feature of the convention.

Entertainment, and plenty of it, was furnished by Walter Scott and Roy Adams of Portland.

Feed Imports and Exports

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during February and during the two months ending February, compared with February, 1935, and the two months ending February, 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons of 2,000 pounds:

	IMPORTS			
	February		Jan. and Feb.	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay	635	17,233	1,044	26,250
Coconut cake, meal.	3,794	6,884	6,820	11,172
Soybean cake, meal.	1,840	8,996	3,054	15,650
Cottonseed cake, meal	106	6,011	263	13,033
Linseed cake, meal.	307	790	1,292	1,971
All other cake, meal	100	691	456	1,826
Wheat feeds	27,928	38,472	44,624	72,935
Tankage	4,434	2,080	7,789	3,351
Fish scrap, meal ..	5,173	4,174	11,399	10,888
	EXPORTS			
	February		Jan. and Feb.	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Hay	181	163	384	404
Cottonseed cake	1,518	.....	1,518	3
Linseed cake	18,056	10,586	37,133	26,518
Other oil cake	4,052	.....	6,310	.....
Cottonseed meal ..	1,048	115	1,237	216
Linseed meal	56	1,166	678	1,645
Other oil meal	1,912	84	3,356	293
Fish meal	1,444	2,940	2,545	7,047
Mixed dairy feeds..	146	135	262	425
Mixed poultry feeds	209	110	320	272
Other mixed feeds ..	75	60	160	229
Other feed, bran ..	968	619	1,872	1,237
Kafir, milo, bus....	8	1,072	8	2,144
Oyster shell	4,718	2,271	10,112	5,351

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are discussed.

Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1 1/2 lbs. Price \$1.75 plus postage.

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Rickets Resulting from Vitamin D Deficiency

The feed dealer or elevator operator desiring to sell his farmer patron a better tho higher-priced feed improved by addition of fish oils and bone-meal will find the malformed calf shown in the engraving herewith a convincing argument as well as an object lesson.

This animal was photographed by Professors Rupel, Bohstedt and Hart of the departments of animal husbandry and agricultural chemistry, University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, in the course of their studies of the effect on the growing animal of a deficiency of vitamin D in the diet.

Vitamin D is essential for the utilization of the bone-forming constituents in the ration. Sun-cured, leafy hays usually supply vitamin D in amounts sufficient to protect growing farm animals from rickets. Legume hays are especially valuable in this connection because of their high proportion of leaves and their higher calcium content.

Under conditions where the quality of the hay fed is poor and the intake of it limited, the vitamin D supply may be so low that trouble will result with growing animals that are long continued on the deficient ration. Under these conditions a suitable vitamin D carrying supplement may be called for.

The lack of calcium is not recognized until after the animal has suffered serious injury. The cow suffering from calcium deficiency, due perhaps to inadequate vitamin D, may exhibit a depraved appetite, tho apparently in good condition, chewing bones and eating dirt. The animal may collapse suddenly before remedies can be applied.

Among the farm feeds deficient in calcium are the cereal grains such as corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye, all cereal grain by-products, roots, legume seeds such as peas and beans, and all grass hay grown on soil poor in lime.

Sufficient calcium is contained in bluegrass, millet, linseed meal, cottonseed meal, dried beet pulp, corn silage and corn fodder. Especially rich in calcium are alfalfa, red clover, skim-milk buttermilk and whey.

Bone-meal alone or equal parts of bone-meal and salt, self fed, meet all the requirements for

calcium and phosphorus. One ounce daily of bone-meal added to the daily ration should suffice for young stock, dry cows and fattening steers.

The minerals needed tho present in the diet in proper proportions can not be utilized by cattle, swine or poultry without vitamin D or its equivalent ultra-violet irradiation.

When vitamin D is deficient the eggshells become thinner and thinner until laying stops entirely.

The importance of vitamin D to poultry was first shown by Hart, Halpin and Steenbock in 1922. Only a small amount of vitamin D is necessary in the ration. It is, however, the one vitamin that is usually lacking in ordinary feeds, and therefore the one that requires addition to the feed.

Vitamin D is fat soluble, and stable to heat, light, oxidation or hydrogenation. In the feed it prevents rickets. Insufficiency of vitamin D prevents the bone of the young animal from taking on calcium to build up normal hardness and strength. The teeth are delayed in coming and are defective. The organism does not fully utilize the necessary phosphorus. Growth is retarded.

Altho the need for vitamin D was discovered in 1922, no definite information as to the quantity required by laying hens was available until 1932 when 2,000 day-old chicks were used in an experiment by the Pennsylvania State College, feeding a fortified cod liver oil containing 100 Steenbock, or 270 international, units per gram.

Data obtained with laying hens over a 52-week period of egg production showed that under the conditions of the experiment the requirements of the laying hens for vitamin D was $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the oil used which contained 270 international units of vitamin D per gram. The largest egg production during the 52-week period was 177.8 per bird for a group receiving $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent of cod liver oil, 80.1 pounds of feed 36,788 units of vitamin D. This group required only 45 pounds of feed to produce 100 eggs, while a group receiving only $\frac{1}{32}$ per cent of cod liver oil or 2,302 units per bird required 217 pounds of feed to produce 100 eggs.

It was demonstrated at Pennsylvania State College that the vitamin D requirements for the laying hen is approximately double that of the growing chick. For poultry the mash should contain $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent cod liver oil, 4 to 5 per cent bone-meal and 1 per cent salt.

California Feed Retailers Meet

Meeting at the same time as the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n the retailers of feed adopted the following resolution Apr. 24 at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles:

That the retail feed dealers of the State of California, both members and non-members of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, will buy all grains, both whole and/or manufactured feeds, fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, bags, stock and poultry supplies, etc., from wholesalers selling to retailers ONLY who buy for resale purposes.

Any firm or company who buys or ships commodities other than hay, grain and/or beans produced by growers is considered a consumer.

RESOLVED that the state be divided into districts and/or counties with a com'te of three or more appointed by the chairman to handle the affairs of that district, reporting all retailers buying from any other than wholesalers, also any wholesalers selling to other than bona fide retailers. Also any money that should be assessed for any reason whatsoever shall be paid to the treasury of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Sec'y of which shall collect all money, receive all reports and publish monthly a list of wholesalers from whom the retailers are recommended to buy. The Sec'y be instructed to notify the wholesale and retail organizations thruout the United States as to whom the Executive Com'te considers retailers and/or consumers.

To enforce the resolution a state executive com'te was appointed, with Joseph Powers of Oxnard, chairman.

Research work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on animal nutrition will be expanded by the Bureau of Animal Industry in a new unit, headed by Paul E. Howe, who has specialized in biochemistry and animal pathology since his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1910. Much of the work will be done at Beltsville, Md.

Misbranding

The Gainesville Oil Mill, Gainesville, Tex., was fined \$5 for shipping cottonseed meal containing less than the 43% protein declared on the label of the Planters Cotton Oil Co., Dallas.

A shipment from Chicago of 408 bags of barley feed was seized at Ellicott City, Md., by the U. S. Department of Agriculture because containing less than the 14 per cent protein stated on the label. The shipment was released on condition that it be relabeled.

A fine of \$251 and costs was imposed on the Southland Cotton Oil Co., Waxahatchie, Tex., charged with shipping cottonseed screenings labeled 43 per cent protein, but found to contain 40.88, 39.94 and 40.50 per cent.

A fine of \$300 and costs was imposed on John J. Culbertson, Jr., John S. LeClerq, Jr., and Algernon S. Roberts (Prairie Cotton Oil Co.), Chickasha, Okla., who pleaded guilty to shipping cottonseed screenings containing less than the 43 per cent protein guaranteed on the label.

The Cairo Meal & Cake Co., Cairo, Ill., was fined \$150 and costs after pleading guilty to having shipped from Illinois into Indiana a quantity of cottonseed meal labeled "Bull Brand 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal Prime Quality Manufactured by Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn.," that contained less than 43% protein.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthy!

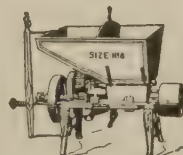


THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA



AVITAMINOSIS D—A typical case of rickets resulting from vitamin D deficiency

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Portland, Ore.—Turkey-growing in Oregon has reached the point where it is one of the leading industries. Sales of baby turks this year, to date, have broken all records, according to a recent survey. Even tho prices have been relatively low for several years, producers claim there is a profit in their production. In fact, turkeys are now being marketed practically the year 'round, which means that a greater volume is needed to take care of the trade, than when the industry was young.—F. K. H.

Super-Vitamin D Discovered

Evansville, Ind.—In the research laboratory of Mead, Johnson & Co. scientists have discovered a new form of vitamin D more potent in preventing rickets in poultry.

Fish oils, such as cod liver oil, have been the source of the vitamin D. The newer vitamin can be made artificially from the cholesterol derivative known as 7-dehydro-cholesterol, and is said to be thousands of times more effective than the substance obtainable by direct irradiation of the original cholesterol.

The new discovery was described at the recent annual meeting of the American Institute of Nutrition held at Washington, D. C.

Fish Oils for Chickens

By HARRY W. TITUS, Bureau of Animal Industry
If the all-mash system of feeding is used, and the chickens are kept in strict confinement without access to sunlight, 1 pound of good cod-liver oil per 100 pounds of feed mixture will ordinarily supply enough vitamin D. If the mash-and-scratch system of feeding is employed, from 1.5 to 2 pounds of good cod-liver oil should be added to each 100 pounds of mash, depending on the proportions of mash and scratch which are fed.

Inasmuch as not all cod-liver oils, sardine oils, and other fish oils containing vitamin D have the same potency, it is necessary that only products of guaranteed vitamin D content be used. A good cod-liver oil will contain 2,400 or more international vitamin D units per ounce, or 85 more international vitamin D units per gram. Dependence should not be placed on cod-liver oil meal, unless its potency is definitely known.

Experiments on the vitamin D requirements of laying chickens in full production indicate that each bird should receive between 70 and 80 international vitamin D units per day. In other words, to meet this requirement, each ounce of feed consumed would have to supply at least 20 of these units.

Laying chickens are not usually kept in strict confinement without access to sunlight; and when they are not so kept, it is unnecessary to supply the full quantity of cod-liver oil indicated above. The quantity to use will depend on the amount of sunshine the birds receive. During November, December, January, February, and March, from 75 to 80 per cent of the quantity of cod-liver oil recommended for strictly confined birds should be used; and during the other months of the year, between 25 and 50 per cent as much. In any case, the amount of cloudy weather should be the determining factor.

If cod-liver oil that has been fortified, sardine oil, or other fish oils are used, the quantity to be added to each 100 pounds of feed will depend on the guaranteed potency of the oil in question. A fortified cod-liver oil is one to which additional vitamin D has been added.

A word of warning should be added about using too much cod-liver oil. Altho 1 or even 2 per cent of cod-liver oil ordinarily gives excellent results, it does not follow that 4, 6, or 8

per cent will give still better results. Experiments conducted at the United States Animal Husbandry Experiment Station, Beltsville, Md., indicated that, in general, no advantage is to be gained by feeding a diet containing 3 per cent of cod-liver oil, as compared with 2 per cent. Also, it was found that when the diet contained as much as 4 per cent of cod-liver oil, the hatchability of the resulting eggs was decreased, and that 6 to 8 per cent of cod-liver oil materially decreased egg production as well as hatchability.

Syntha-Milk Not Synthetic

A synthetic product of chemistry is a perfect imitation of a natural compound; but statements that Syntha-Milk is a synthetic product are not warranted, as it is not a substitute for anything and is not an imitation.

In choosing the name the manufacturers took the simple meaning of the word "synthesis" which is a "putting together." That is what Syntha-Milk is, a high grade vitamin concentrate, in which different ingredients are assembled so that by its use the feed mixer can be assured his product contains ALL the minerals and vitamins required to make good any deficiency.

Profits Stimulate Turkey Growing

H. L. Gibson of Torrington, Wyo., started 2,130 poults—finished 2,002—mortality only 6.1%. Prime and choice birds 96.1%—feed cost per bird \$1.20—income over feed cost \$2.21 per bird. Fed turkey starting mash and turkey growing mash.

The Rief Turkey Farm, Valparaiso, Ind., started 555 Bronze poults in seven different broods, fed them on turkey starting mash for eight weeks and then on turkey mash concentrate mixed with fine ground corn and fine ground oats as a growing mash. Results: total feed cost per bird, \$1.00—Net profit per bird, \$2.11. The cost of poults is not included in these figures as the old hen breeders have made a profit over their cost and keep. Next year he will raise 1,200 poults on the same program.

These results were obtained with commercial mixed mash.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and alfalfa meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel.

		Minneapolis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Midts	Bran	Shorts
Mar.	21.....	16.00	16.25	13.40	17.65
Mar.	28.....	15.25	15.50	13.10	17.50
Apr.	4.....	15.50	15.75	13.30	17.25
Apr.	11.....	17.75	17.75	14.00	17.60
Apr.	18.....	18.50	18.50	14.50	18.50
Apr.	25.....	18.00	18.00	14.00	18.00
May	2.....	17.00	17.00	13.60	18.00
May	9.....	16.00	18.50	13.60	18.50
		St. Louis		Chicago, Soy	
		Bran	Shorts	Beans	Meal
Mar.	21.....	15.00	18.35	80½	21.90
Mar.	28.....	14.60	18.10	79½	21.90
Apr.	4.....	14.50	18.25	79½	20.50
Apr.	11.....	15.35	19.00	80	21.00
Apr.	18.....	15.00	18.75	85	22.40
Apr.	25.....	15.10	18.25	....	25.40
May	2.....	14.75	18.30	84½	25.40
May	9.....	15.00	18.85	83	24.40
		Cottonseed Meal		Denver	
		Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago
Mar.	21.....	24.50	20.00	21.00	60
Mar.	28.....	24.50	19.75	21.00	61½
Apr.	4.....	24.50	20.00	21.00	62
Apr.	11.....	24.50	20.00	21.00	63
Apr.	18.....	24.75	21.00	21.00	65
Apr.	25.....	25.50	22.00	21.00	65½
May	2.....	26.50	22.00	21.00	65
May	9.....	26.50	21.50	21.00	65¾

Poultrymen Will Feed More Heavily

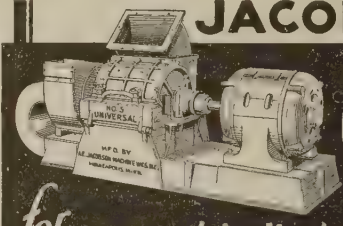
The relationship between egg and feed prices, while not as favorable as it has been on the average for the past 10 years, is considerably more conducive to heavy feeding than it was last year at this time, according to the Iowa State College.

With heavier production in prospect some decline in prices may be expected. Consumer demand, however, is expected to be stronger than it was a year ago and this will tend to support prices.

In addition, hatching operations are expected to be large during the next 2 months, having been delayed by the cold weather, and will remove a part of the supply from the fresh egg market.

The movement of poultry to market has been light during recent weeks and prices have continued to strengthen. The short supplies of livestock have helped support chicken prices. Poultry prices are expected to continue to advance until mid-spring.

JACOBSON



UNIVERSAL
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Here is the mill that combines lasting durability and remarkable grinding quality.

Write us for full information. Let us tell you more about this hammermill which you must eventually buy.

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Vertical Feed Mixers
Electro Magnetic Separators
Corn Cutters

Corn Shellers Crushers

A complete feed mill machinery line
... reasonably priced.

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What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Linseed meal, cake
Blood, dried	Meat meal, scrap
Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Mineral mixtures
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Molasses
Cocoonut oil meal	Oyster shell, crushed
Cod liver oil	Peanut meal
Charcoal	Peat moss
Commercial feeds	Phosphates, rock
Corn germ meal	Potassium, chlorid
Cottonseed meal, cake	Iodine
Feed mixers	Poultry grits
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Uniform Feed Law

From address by H. L. McGEORGE, Pres. Am. Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before Feed Control Officials April 30 at Birmingham, Ala.

I believe as early as 1908, the need for a uniform feed law began to attract the attention of feed manufacturers and officials. This fact was one of the prime reasons for the organization of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n exactly twenty-seven years ago.

Exemptions.—If the unmixed meals made directly from, and consisting of, the entire grains of corn, oats, etc., be exempt, then some feel that cracked corn and crimped oats should also be exempt. Deception is impossible in such products. Their quality is easily recognized by the public and they should rightfully be placed in the exemption list.

Are Mixed Grains Commercial Feeds?—

Next we reach a strange and complicated subject. In section (1) paragraph (a), we read that commercial feeds shall not be held to include "unmixed whole seeds or grains," and the inference is that if grains are mixed one with another, then they automatically become Commercial Feeds. Here we have a conflict with the official grain standards of the United States as promulgated by the Sec'y of Agriculture thru authority vested in him by Act of Congress in the U. S. Grain Standards Act approved Aug. 11, 1916. For example, these official standards as revised and made effective on July 1, 1935, define the grade of oats and says in effect that "No. 3 white oats must have a minimum test weight per bushel of 27 pounds, they must have a minimum of 90% sound cultivated oats, but may contain not more than 10% of other grains." These other grains have no limitation as to variety but may be corn, rye, wheat, etc. Under many of our present laws and even under the proposed uniform law, we make it possible for such products to be drawn within the definition of a commercial feed, and thus subject them to tagging and taxation. Surely this has never been, and is not now, the intention of this new law. For the purpose of clarification, would it not be wise to change the wording of this proposed paragraph and completely and definitely exempt the grains and grades that have been defined by our National Government thru the process of the Grain Standards Act of 1916?

Would it not also be fair and proper for the individual states thru the medium of this new feed law to definitely say that intrastate shipments of grains shall be exempt from the imposition of a feed law, but subject to the grades and standards of the Federal Law, which only now covers movements in interstate and foreign commerce?

Uniformity of Tags.—Certainly no one can offer objection to Section 2 in its entirety. Here we have our first glimpse at a basic principle that will go a long way toward uniformity. This section will make it possible to have a uniform tag or label, a thing that is highly desirable and frankly is the goal of every manufacturer who ships across the borders of several states. It should be observed that this section eliminates altogether the restrictions in some of our present laws against the new sized packages that have become so popular and so necessary. Nowhere in the proposed law is mention made of package sizes. Standardization of package sizes, due to ever changing conditions, in my opinion, should properly be determined if this be necessary by uniform regulation under the proper study of committees.

Recognition of Ass'n of Feed Control Officials.—Incidentally, at this point mention is first made of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, and I think it well to dwell on some of its functions, as outlined in the proposed uniform feed law. In the matter of the declaration of ingredients in a Commercial Feed as required in Section 2, it is provided that all materials be designated under their

official names so defined by the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials. This seems proper and is certainly a forward step toward uniformity. At two other places in the proposed law, we find the Ass'n mentioned, later in Section 2, paragraph (1), relating to mineral feeds, and again in Section 11. Here in the opinion of many, including officials as well as manufacturers, is perhaps the single key that unlocks the much sought door of uniformity. It specifies the enforcement official, it grants him the power to enforce the provisions of the Act, and to prescribe and enforce administrative rules and regulations, which shall be in harmony with the provisions of the Act, but further says—"and the official pronouncements of the

Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials." To many this means abandonment of many petty regulations unless, of course, they are in harmony with the rules and regulations of your national organization, in which event they will become the same rule in all states and thus uniformity of definitions, rules and regulations is attained.

Some have argued that it is unlawful to thus delegate authority. Well, I am no lawyer and refrain from arguing that point, but I do know that in every feed law now on the statute books, as well as in the proposed one now under discussion, for the sake of uniformity in analysis we adopt the methods of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists of North America; therefore, for the sake of uniformity in definitions, rules and regulations, why should we not harmonize them in a national way under similar methods thru the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials? I think all will agree to the fact that the procedure of that organization, its

[Concluded on page 386]



**THOROUGHLY MIXED
DRY FEED**

The Strong-Scott Triple Action Feed Mixer is a complete one-man unit that mixes perfectly and economically. It is built to last.

1. Combination V-Belt and Planetary gear drive. This efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs—for instance, one ton mixer requires only 5 h.p.
2. Loading Hopper
3. Elevating Leg
4. Sacking spout

Inset: Specially designed agitator cylinder, which, with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% to 50% on operating costs.

**LUMPLESS
GOLDEN BROWN
MOLASSES FEED**

The Strong-Scott Unit Molasses Feed Mixer has a patented molasses injection control (see inset) not to be found in any other mixer. The molasses feed is correspondingly better and so are the prices you get for it. Write for details.



ELIMINATE FIRE and EXPLOSION HAZARD

with the Strong-Scott Pneumatic Attrition Mill

1. Feed is elevated by means of grinding motors without reduction in grinding capacity.
2. Adjustable non-choking feeder.
3. Removable cover for changing plates.
4. Feed is cooled when sacked.
5. Unusually heavy base—sturdy construction.



*Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant*

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



Record-Breaking Attendance at California Meeting

More than 4,000 registered at the 12th annual convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held Apr. 23 to 25, at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.

Of the total, 731 handled feed exclusively. 591 were manufacturers, 162 concentrate dealers, 53 brokers, while 2,646 sold feed, but not as the principal item of their business.

About 400 persons attended the dinner-dance, the first of the kind given by the Ass'n.

GEO. HOWARD of Los Angeles delivered the address of welcome.

RALPH BOONE of San Diego responded for the Ass'n.

Pres. Smith's Annual Address

R. J. Smith, of San Francisco, pres., delivered an address, notable for clarity and brevity.

He emphasized the importance of the Ass'n which is becoming an integral part of the agricultural life of California. He remarked the modern trend of business with its ever-changing relationship between grower, producer, manufacturer, and distributor, together with the Federal and State regulations make it of vital importance, to maintain an organization capable of collective group action.

Mr. Smith commented on the bulletin service by which members were kept advised of the maze of regulatory laws and regulations dealing with sales tax, economic poisons, sack law procedure, truck tax license, the feed law, etc.

He suggested the convention consider something to take the place of our old "Hay-N-Grain" as an Ass'n publication; also the need for a distinct symbol or card to reflect responsible membership. The purpose of the classified membership list which is to be continued and improved was first: to permit those of the organization to know who are their fellow members; second, to encourage whenever possible inter-member trade co-operation. Special care should govern in seeking and accepting applications for membership.

Three board meetings were held thru the year, one at Sacramento, one in Los Angeles, and one in San Francisco. Seven regional meetings were called to acquaint members and dealers with the feed law and the market enforcement act. More than 500 dealers and assistants and interested individuals attended. Mr. Smith thanked State Department Directors who traveled hundreds of miles to participate.

Cordial relations have continued with farm, state, legislative, educational and civic groups. During the year, President Smith was invited to attend and address the Farmers & Fruit Growers convention at Sacramento; also at the invitation of the State Chamber of Commerce, he represented the Ass'n in a radio broadcast over eleven western states thru station KPO. This broadcast dealt with the "better seed movement" sponsored by the California Seed Council.

Mr. Smith thanked his com'ites and board members for the time and expense they sacrificed in Ass'n work. Particularly, he complimented Director Brock, L. M. Jeffers, C. J. Carey, Dr. A. J. Cox, and H. D. Abbott for their unselfish service this past year.

In closing, he emphasized the educational nature of the convention program—it is in reality our annual trade school. The opportunity for contact, the exchange of good ideas, and becoming better acquainted with one another proves a yearly benefit to all of us, and confirms the place the Ass'n holds in the thoughts of the majority members.

DR. LEWIS W. TAYLOR of the division of poultry husbandry, University of California, delivered an address on "New Vitamin Factors," which will appear elsewhere.

DR. H. J. ALMQUIST, of the same division, spoke on "Factors Influencing Quality of Animal Protein Concentrates," which will be published later.

E. A. STOCKDYK, of the Federal Bank of Co-operatives at Oakland, spoke on loans to poultrymen and dairymen, stating that these loans were not temporary, but were expected to be a permanent policy.

L. M. JEFFERS, chief of the Bureau of

Field Crops, Sacramento, spoke on "Feed Law Enforcement." The new feedstuffs law, enacted at the last session of the legislature, was one reason for the large attendance at the convention.

Mr. Jeffers said the collections under the law had amounted to \$69,000, greatly exceeding the estimate of \$35,000. About \$36,000 had been spent for salaries and laboratory equipment. Mr. Jeffers advised that all processed materials that were fed to livestock came within the act and must be registered, bear a tag, giving analysis, and be tax paid to the consumer. The law provides a \$2 registration fee and a tax to the consumer of 4c a ton. In general, each ingredient in the feed must not be listed as its trade name, but must be of the true name of the commodity. In general, the recommendations of the American Ass'n of Feed Control Officials are followed.

HARRY HUNT, chief deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County, explained the California "Fair Trade Practice Act." He said:

"The low cost selling is extremely difficult to prosecute because we must subpoena the man's records, and then it is difficult for us to make him testify against himself. We have, therefore, simmered this down to the point of prima facie evidence where a commodity is sold at a price lower than which it was purchased. Then we prosecute on the basis of unjust discrimination when different prices are named in different communities for the purpose of injuring a competitor, and also where rebates, commissions, or secret refunds are made. The violation of either one of these three conditions is a misdemeanor punishable by six months' imprisonment and a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. In addition to this, where a civil suit is brought, damage may be given to the extent of three times the damage actually proven and pleaded. In the case of a corporation, its license may be rejected so that it may not do business.

"The law also gives very sharp teeth to this act, because it provides that any contract that violates the provisions of the act is automatically void. This same act provided that the owner of a trade-mark commodity may dictate the terms at which it may be resold. In other words a set retail price and set retail conditions may be made. The 1931 legislature provided that any one who violated any such contract might be prosecuted and restrained and the California supreme court has upheld this statute as being

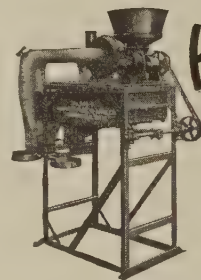
constitutional and recognizing a legal property right and any trade-mark that might be pursued.

"We have successfully prosecuted many cases in Los Angeles County, but we have not had much experience in these prosecutions because every defendant pleaded guilty."

The Annual Banquet

Friday night, several hundred happy dealers and their wives surrendered to the glamour and gayety of the Biltmore Bowl—cuisine, music, and superb entertainers. Harry N. Laine and his very efficient assistant had the table groups carefully arranged thru hard work and by "knowing how." The effect was magical in a panorama of color and action. Those present lost themselves in a grand, appealing and memorable night of enjoyment—capped by unique and specialty entertainment from the famous Biltmore Night Club Show.

Even Joe Carey, of peddler fame, blushed



KELLY DUPLEX

Corn Cutter and Grader Aspirator

It polishes, and sacks the corn.

NEW 1936 MODEL

Write for General Catalog

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.
Springfield, Ohio

WAYCO

(Vitamin G bearing condensed whey)

Increases hatchability 10% to 15% over ordinary feeds when fed to breeding flocks. Egg production is also improved.

A Profitable Side Line for Grain Dealers. Complete information on request.

WHEY PRODUCTS CO.
LA FAYETTE, IND.

Look for this triangle when buying Linseed Meal



The triangle label assures uniformly high quality and is the mark of helpful service

... Feeding Right Pays Both Feeder and Feed Dealer

THE Linseed Meal Educational Committee is sending out thousands of copies of its valuable booklet "Practical Feeding for Profit" and the Master Feeding Chart, to dairymen, stockmen, and other feeders and farmers. The Committee is helping to promote the cause of balanced rations and profitable feeding.

An extensive farm paper advertising campaign reminds feeders of the value of Linseed Meal, the old reliable protein supplement.

Farmers and feeders want Linseed Meal in their feed formulas—whether home-mixed, batch-mixed, or ready-mixed. Linseed Meal pays, both feeder and feed dealer. Write for the book and chart, if you do not already have them.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

744 N. Fourth St.,

Dept. FD-4, Milwaukee, Wis.

when L. M. Jeffers, who likes to "red tag" good food, was himself "tagged" by a group of acrobatic entertainers, and had to help levitate, disport and otherwise pin-wheel to the delight of the multitude. For two days, Jeff kept both feet on the ground thru grueling reports and conferences. Then for five minutes, Friday night, he reversed himself with head on the floor and feet waving on high.

Now we know just how easily a public official reverses his fixed policy. Which goes to prove that Jeff is a good scout, as ready to supply the feed bunch with fun, as he is to administer the "umpteenth" commandments of the "mixed-feed religion." But, then, Gail's lovely daughter did as well as Jeff in real acrobatics; so, between them, they carried away the evening's honors.

One of J. C. Loomis' handsome boys from Hemet finished out the trio's efforts, and all in all, it was a fine party.

C. J. CAREY, of Sacramento, chief of the division of market enforcement, spoke on "Licensing Crop Buyers and Truck Peddlers." His address will be published later.

DR. A. J. COX, Sacramento, chief of the division of chemistry, went into "The Resale of Economic Poisons."

J. C. LOOMIS, Hemet, explained how the Ass'n co-operates, in the "Better Seed Program." He referred to the coming legislature and urged continued co-operation with the California Seed Council as an insurance to our members against radical and unsound field seed legislation.

DOLPH B. HILL, Petaluma, for the com'te on tonnage taxes, said the industry would not be niggardly with funds for feed law enforcement. He believes, during this initial period of enforcement, neither the industry nor the Department can truly determine if a reduction from the 4c tonnage tax is practical.

C. E. PATTERSON, San Francisco, chairman of the alfalfa meal com'te, reported a satisfactory year for the alfalfa meal millers, with two or three mills starting operating since a year ago. Under the new Federal Soil Conservation Program, he looks for plenty of alfalfa for milling. However, it may be difficult to sell, as present indications are that alfalfa is to be planted thruout the entire United States, increasing the acreage very materially.

PAUL X. SMITH, Berkeley, chairman of the membership com'te, reported around 355 members up to and including the convention. A lot of dealers dropped out after N.R.A., but the membership is coming back towards peak years. Nearly 50 new members were brought in since the 1935 convention. Those bringing new applications in to the meeting included Paul X. Smith, O. H. Blasingham, George Cutter, Chester Ambler, W. P. Mathews, Alvin Turner and Charles N. Bennett.

DIRECTOR J. C. LOOMIS read the financial audit from L. O. Wisler, C.P.A., Oakland. Cash on hand, April 1st, was \$1,058.20; dues out were \$580; total expenses from Apr. 1, 1935, to Apr. 1, 1936, were \$4,966.45. The Board budget at the start called for monthly expense of \$413. Actual expenses ran \$413.87. Operating expenses since July last included \$104.91 for moving office to Sacramento, new office furniture costing \$141.59, and a carry-over deficit from last year of \$311.04. With the co-operation of those few still owing dues, the Ass'n should come thru this fiscal year, ending June 30, with all bills paid in full. This is a fine record for the retiring officers.

E. J. FORMAN, hard-working chairman and rate expert for Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, felt that the recent wave of state and federal regulation of all types of carriers, and the desire of most carriers to advance rates, bodes trouble. Potential maladjustments in the rate structure may de-

velop so each locality must protect its present advantages, if any.

California railroads have petitioned the Railroad Commission to extend present rail rates on grain and grain products for one year, from May 31, 1936. Current hearings are under way on minimum truck load weights, maximum rates and charges for motor carriers on grain and related products.

Mr. Forman urges dealers, not alone for their own protection, but for the prosperity of their customers, to keep close watch through coming months on all rate hearings. Some large shippers plan on increasing their motor truck equipment to handle deliveries and receipts to offset possible high "carrier" rates. These should study the transportation truck tax annual license fee and 3 per cent tax on gross receipts. A resolution was adopted by the convention, opposing any general rate advances on grain and products for either rail or truck carriers.

E. R. WARREN, San Francisco, discussed operating problems under the sack bill. Buyers, under current advice from C. J. Carey, Market Enforcement, are safe if they write into their contracts: "The contract price shall include salvage value of the bags set forth in Chapter 219, Statutes of 1935." However, this may be invalidated by a court case. Farmers and dealers alike are warned against purchase or sale of grain on gross weights. A test case would cost from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The San Francisco and Los Angeles Grain Exchanges and the Ass'n are interested. Mr. Warren moved a special com'te be appointed to investigate procedure either in the courts or the legislature and to recommend a policy. This com'te will be appointed by Pres. W. B. Roby.

DALTON SMITH, in the absence of Chairman Frank Vault, on the Honolulu beaches, reported for the crop report com'te, that prospects were never better.

Wheat planting this year is estimated at 807,000 acres as against 734,000 acres for last year. The March first report indicated 1,206,000 acres of barley this year. From reports sent to Mr. Smith covering the state, generally, wheat acreage has been increased and barley acreage reduced from last year, while the total acreage from both crops shows a material increase. Imperial Valley has reduced barley acreage by 28,000 acres, and increased wheat planting by 26,000 acres. The Paso Robles and Carrissa Plains districts expect very close to last year's wheat production of 60,000 tons. The barley and oat acreage is about the same, and production is practically consumed locally.

Harvesting will be earlier this year, starting around June 10. Reports from the Tulare region state that acreage on the west of Kings County and the south and west sides of Fresno County will be about 25% over that of 1935. Production on the Lake basin will approximate a 20 to 30% increase. This estimate is based on conditions as of Apr. 1.

HAROLD BACON paid tribute to members departed, naming Louis Prenot, Barney Dolan, W. R. Johnson, Rudolph Volmer and Walter Scott Chaffee.

A very pleasant event took place Friday afternoon when Pres. Dick Smith gave service plaques to past presidents. Quoting Mr. Smith: "The thought was expressed some time ago that it would be a nice gesture on the part of the Ass'n to honor the past presidents with an official emblem in recognition of their loyal service." As each plaque was presented, the recipient responded.

Resolutions Adopted

Not Economic Poisons

Inasmuch as the present economic poisons act indicates and covers all products used for the control of insects, fungus, bacteria, scale, etc.; and inasmuch as a great many of the accepted products now used in commercial control of these pests are not even poisonous to warm blooded animals and cannot consistently be truthfully included as a poison, be it

Resolved: That the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n hereby go on record as supporting a program leading to an amendment of the present State Economic Poisons Act, wherein the following products shall be excluded from such act: Epsom salts, Sulphur, Copper sulphate, Iron sulphate (copperas), Zinc sulphate, Iron oxide, Ground tobacco, Pyrethrum products, Rotenone products, and all nicotine

products carrying less than 5 per cent either free nicotine or nicotine sulphate.

Against Single Land Tax

Whereas the hay, grain and feed dealers are vitally interested in the prosperity of the farmer and rural population in general, and

Whereas the proposed Ralston amendment to be voted on at the November election places practically the entire tax burden on real property by the substitution of a single tax measure for nearly all present sources of revenues, and will result in confiscatory tax rates to farmers and agriculturists, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the proposed Ralston amendment be decisively defeated and each delegate and member shall acquaint his constituents and the public in general with the vicious provisions of this measure and the peril that it carries to business as a whole.

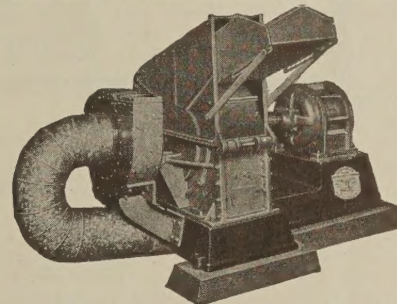
I. J. STROMNES, sec'y, was given a well-

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Printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. 480 pages, 33 chapters, and 200 engravings. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

deserved vote of thanks for his splendid work during the past year.

The nominating com'te included: Gail McDowell, Hynes; Art Ascherman, San Francisco; Harold Bacon, Santee; E. R. Warren, San Francisco; T. L. Faris, Orange; and Dewey B. Wells, Tulare, and reported the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

OFFICERS for the ensuing year are: Pres., W. B. Roby, Porterville; vice pres., Ralph Boone, San Diego; directors, for two years, Harry N. Laine, Los Angeles; Henry Jung, San Jose; Joseph Powers, Oxnard; Jack Claypool, San Bernardino. Directors, for one year, Dolph Hill, Petaluma; R. J. Smith, San Francisco. Directors held over, with terms expiring in April, 1937, J. C. Loomis, Hemet; Paul X. Smith, Berkeley; and Dave Macaulay, Sacramento. Sec'y, I. J. Stromnes, Sacramento.

Los Angeles Notes

Starting under good auspices, nine elected officers and directors met after the convention to handle emergency matters. In order to give more time to this year's Work Program, the Board agreed to meet again in Hotel Fresno, May 22, with a dinner, starting at 6:30 p. m. Ideas on desirable and essential Ass'n activities are welcomed by the Board.

Thursday afternoon, Chairman George B. Murphy, Dick Smith, and L. M. Jeffers, with the Feed Com'te, started work on what will be permanent feed regulations. This meeting was continued Thursday evening; it was open to the public and lasted late. Jack Claypool took the chair at night. When these recommendations are fully adopted by the Department, the trade will receive them direct. Representatives from the two Ass'ns for the sardine industry were heard briefly on conservation legislation now before Congress.

Hay dealers from over the state met with C. J. Carey. W. E. Kinsey presided. The meeting was called to discuss the Peddlers and Crop Buyers License Act. Mr. Carey's office had ruled that hay sold to the consumer is a retail sale. The hay dealers contend that such a sale is wholesale. That the word "wholesale" in the hay trade means in large quantities and that the average dairyman buys more hay in the course of a year than the average retailer. Mr. Carey has asked the Attorney General for a decision. If unfavorable, the act may be amended at the next legislative session. It was agreed that an effort should be made to have the Railroad Commission establish trucking rates on hay. Mr. Kinsey was delegated to start proceedings. Falsifying of "scale tickets" was taken up. There was very little apparently that the dealers could do to stop it, except to warn consumers to carefully check each load. It was suggested that all dealers with truck scales follow the example of the Western Consumers Feed Company; that is, to make no charge on a reweigh, where the purchaser is suspicious of the first weight.

A ton of cornstalks yields 10,000 to 20,000 cu. ft. of heating gas, when subjected to fermentation, a chemist told the American Chemical Society at Kansas City. How soon will the corn growers be able to heat their homes?

Hay Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1935, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1936	1935	1936	1935
Boston	748	473	.....	.....
Chicago	1,630	3,011	126	1,225
Ft. Worth	22	385	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,068	15,288	1,080	9,326
Minneapolis	169	5,274	.....	420
Peoria	10	520	30	310
Portland, Ore. ..	983	57	.....	.....
Seattle	198	132	.....	.....

The Uniform Feed Law

[Continued from page 383]

methods of investigation and its conclusions are fair and impartial.

Would Tax the Country Batch Mixer.—

Perhaps the greatest need for changes in our present laws relating to feeds have been emphasized by the growth of the so-called batch mixing system that has sprung up like mushrooms in the past 10 or 12 years. It is estimated that there are over 25,000 of them, large and small, in the country today. Many of them have and are escaping the requirements of our present laws, because their methods of operations were unknown and unthought of when most of our present laws were written. The proposed law apparently covers the situation fairly and adequately, and is perhaps the best method of protecting those who choose to patronize them, and at the same time will bring into the control office vast revenues that in many instances are now uncollectible.

Exorbitant Inspection Fees.—To many and especially those of us whose business is confined to the southern states, we hope we can see in the very near future, possibly in the new proposed feed law, or thru amendments to existing laws, a more equitable inspection tax on commercial mixed feeds. Among our thirteen southern states, in only two, Arkansas and Texas, is the cost of inspection at a rate comparable with rates in the other 35 states. In Arkansas and Texas the tax rate per ton is 10c. The remainder of our southern states have a rate of 20c, except Florida and South Carolina, who have rates of 25c per ton, the highest of any state in the country. It seems the practice is general to combine the revenue derived from feed stamps sales with those received from fertilizer, cottonseed meal and in some instances seed inspection, and the general requirement is that such revenues are converted into the general fund of the state. Then thru skimpy appropriations you are required to conduct the functions of your control and inspection work.

Thus, we find in nearly all our southern states a tremendous diversion of inspection fees to other tax purposes. Please do not mistake my interest and that of hundreds of other manufacturers in this subject. Some may think this a case where the feed manufacturer is trying to dodge a tax—that's not so! Simply because this tax is passed along to the consumer who eventually buys the food and consequently pays the tax. In reality, a feed manufacturer is only a revenue collector. Our interest is easily explained by the fact that the success of the feed industry and any single manufacturer depends largely upon the success of their individual patrons, the feeder.

The feeder's success is measured in the spread between the cost of feed, etc., and the price he ultimately receives for his product. Naturally, therefore, a manufacturer is interested in seeing the feeder buy his feed at low prices, and at the same time get a greater price for his product, such as meat, milk, butter, eggs, etc. A tremendous contribution toward his success would be a lowering of the cost of feed inspection service not by lessening in any degree the efficiency of your work, but in returning to the feeder the surplus he now pays over and above the cost of adequate inspection.

I am sure many of you share this view. It is shared by others also—none other than the Supreme Court of the United States, who have in effect repeatedly upheld state inspection laws where the fees fixed were no more than reasonably necessary to cover the cost of inspection, but have declared them invalid where the receipts were so in excess of costs as to indicate clearly that the law was a revenue measure and not a bona-fide inspection measure. This clearly appears in *Pure Oil Co. v. Minnesota*, 246 U. S. 158, 161, 163.

In that case an inspection law of the state of Minnesota was involved. The state law was passed in 1909. In that year 87 per cent of

the fees was required to cover costs. In 1912, 1913 and 1914, only 63, 65 and 64 per cent, respectively, were necessary. The court, however, took judicial notice of the fact that in 1915 and again in 1917 the legislature reduced the fee with a view of confining it to costs, and the court therefore sustained the law as one designed to cover costs only, and not for revenue purposes.

In other cases, for instance—In *Standard Oil Co. v. Graves*, 249 U. S. 389, a statute of the state of Washington was declared invalid because in ten years \$335,000 was collected, of which only about \$80,000 was disbursed for expenses, leaving a revenue of over \$225,000.

A state law of Ohio was declared invalid in *Phipps v. Cleveland Co.*, 281 U. S. 448, because in five years of operation the fees amounted to \$639,057.47 and the disbursements to \$321,188.68.

In *Foote & Co. v. Maryland*, 232 U. S. 494, a Maryland inspection law imposing a fee of one cent a bushel on oysters was declared invalid because the tax regularly yielded a revenue largely in excess of the amount required to pay salaries of the inspectors.

Recently a feed manufacturer wrote his home State Commissioner of Agriculture here in one of our nearby states requesting a bulletin containing reports of feeds inspected. The answer came back, "Sorry cannot grant your request, our appropriations have been low and we have no funds for printing, in fact no reports have been printed since 1932." Yet this same department is turning in to the general fund of that state each year revenues from inspections stamps over and above the support appropriation more than \$50,000 annually.

In many of our other southern states this thing continues. No one seems to bother—perhaps in the feeder we have found the "forgotten man."

Tankage Highly Digestible

Digestive juices in the stomach and intestines act upon foods chemically. The animal eats foods which are highly complex chemical combinations, and by the action of the digestive juices, changes them into less complex ones that can be absorbed into the body and go into building it.

Proteins are one of the most important types of foods. Certain proteins are more easily changed by digestive juices than others. In general, animal proteins are more digestible than vegetable proteins. Therefore, from a pound of pure animal proteins, an animal will extract more of the total food value than from a pound of pure vegetable protein, and less food value will pass through the digestive system unchanged and be wasted.

Repeated scientific digestion tests have proved that the proteins contained in digester tankage and meat and bone scraps (dry rendered tankage) are among the most digestible contained in any protein foods commonly fed to meat or dairy animals. The following figures derived from these tests, show how greatly tankage excels vegetable protein supplements:

	Digestible Protein	Digestible Nutrients	Phosphorus
Tankage	58.7%	79.2%	4.3%
Cottonseed meal 37	78.2	78.2	1.4
Gluten meal ... 37.7	80.5	80.5	..
Linseed meal .. 30.2	77.9	77.9	0.7
Soybean meal... 39.7	84.5	84.5	0.7

Approximately 6,200 acres of flax were grown for fibre purposes in Canada during 1935. From this area the production was: seed, 37,200 bushels; fibre, 90,000 pounds, and tow, 5,950 tons. In 1934 the area sown for this purpose was 5,965 acres and the production: seed, 41,755 bushels; fibre, 45,000 pounds, and tow, 4,361 tons. The total value of the production of seed, fibre and tow in 1935 is estimated by the Dominion Experimental Farms at \$321,250, as compared with \$249,918 in 1934.



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Two in one and costs less than the old type.
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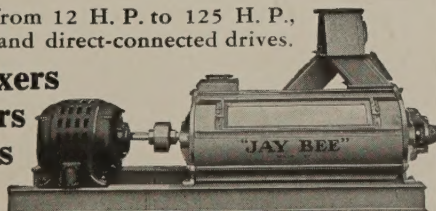
Corn Crackers

Batch Mixers

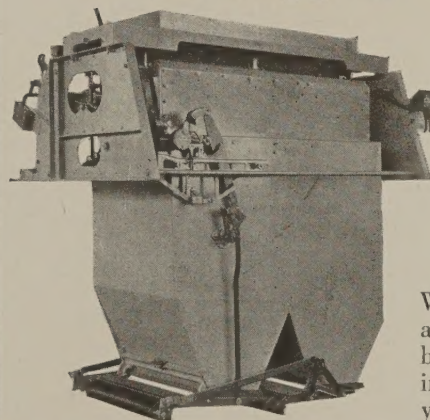
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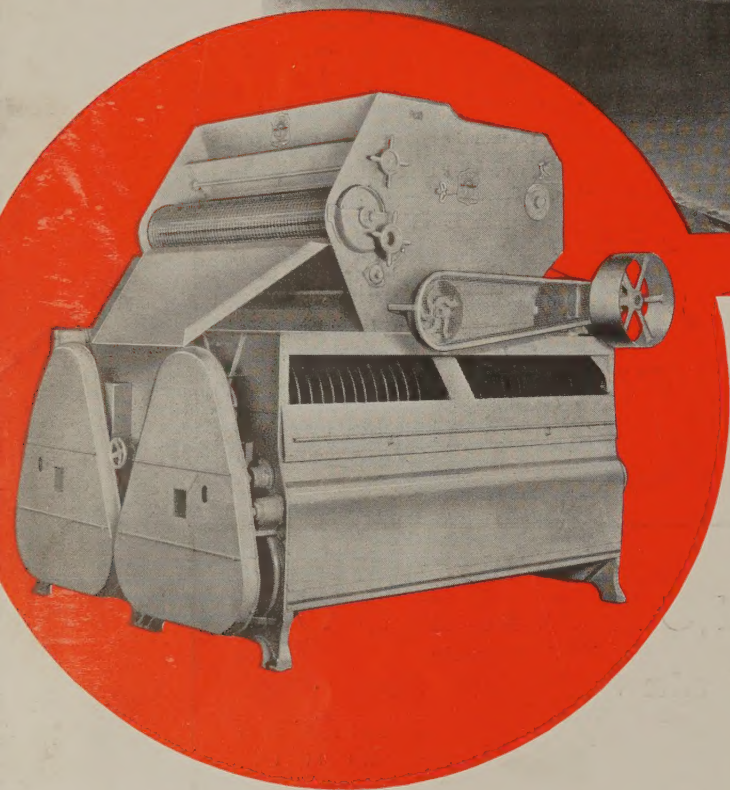
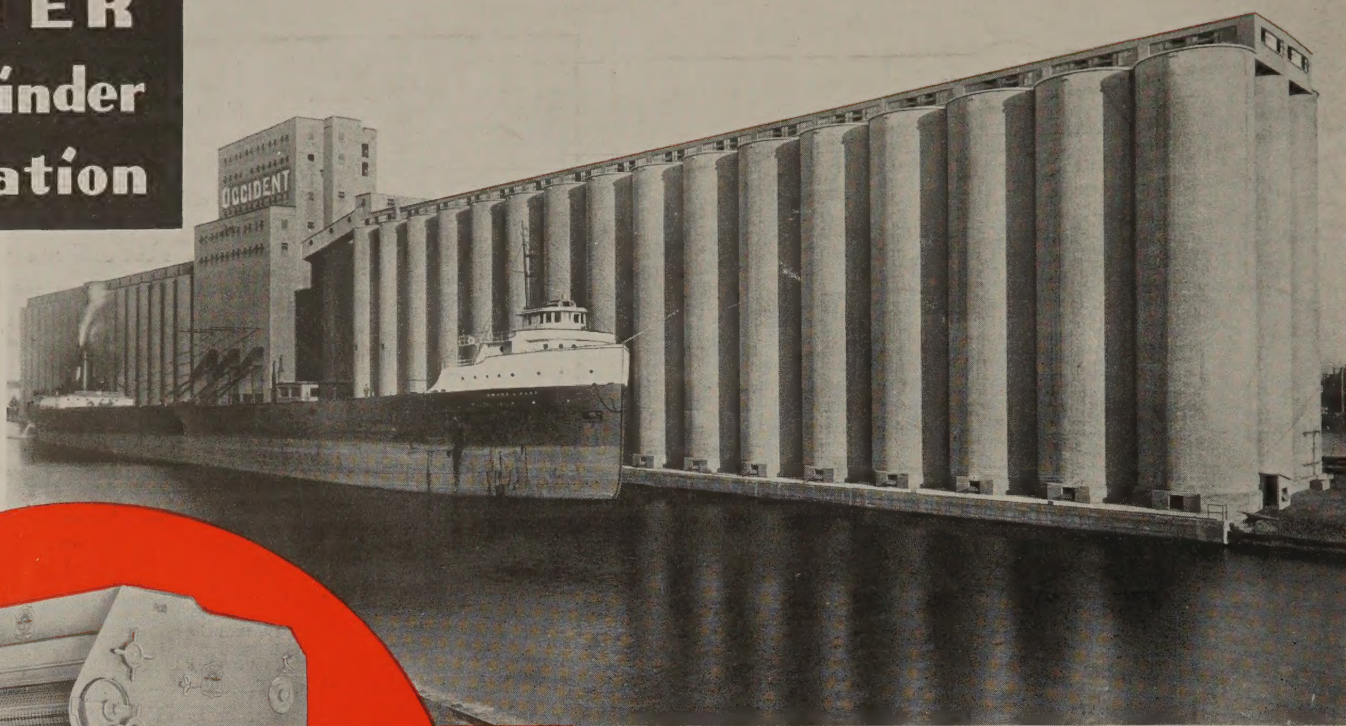
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● The secret of the unusual success of the Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator in the cleaning of barley and other grains lies in the unique combination *in one machine* of the advantages both of Disc separation and of Cylinder separation. The Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator is a complete cleaner. It provides efficient scalping and aspiration and combines the fine, rapid cleaning of Discs with the wide flexibility of Cylinders. Ask for full information today.

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● In developing the Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator, the Hart-Carter Company has perfected a complete cleaning unit capable of making exacting separations at high capacity from wheat, oats, durum, rye, barley or tame buckwheat. Because recent terminal elevator installations have demonstrated some remarkable results with the cleaning of barley, it is this phase of its work that we emphasize here.

● With barley, the Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator makes possible the cleaning of a materially larger volume of grain with much less shrinkage. Through its unusual efficiency, it will raise the test weight as much as 3 and 4 lbs. to the bushel. Loss of good barley is cut to a minimum and a uniformly high quality malting product is assured. The Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator will remove from barley: wheat, cross-broken barley, oats, wild oats, Trebi and weed seeds, taking out even the difficult round seeds such as wild peas. From an operating point of view, the Disc-Cylinder is economical in power consumption, takes little floor space, and fits low headroom.

● The Hart-Carter Company is proud to list among its terminal elevator installations, the one in the Occident Terminal Elevator at the head of the lakes in Duluth, where five terminal size Carter Disc-Cylinder Separators, as pictured here, were put into operation early last fall.

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